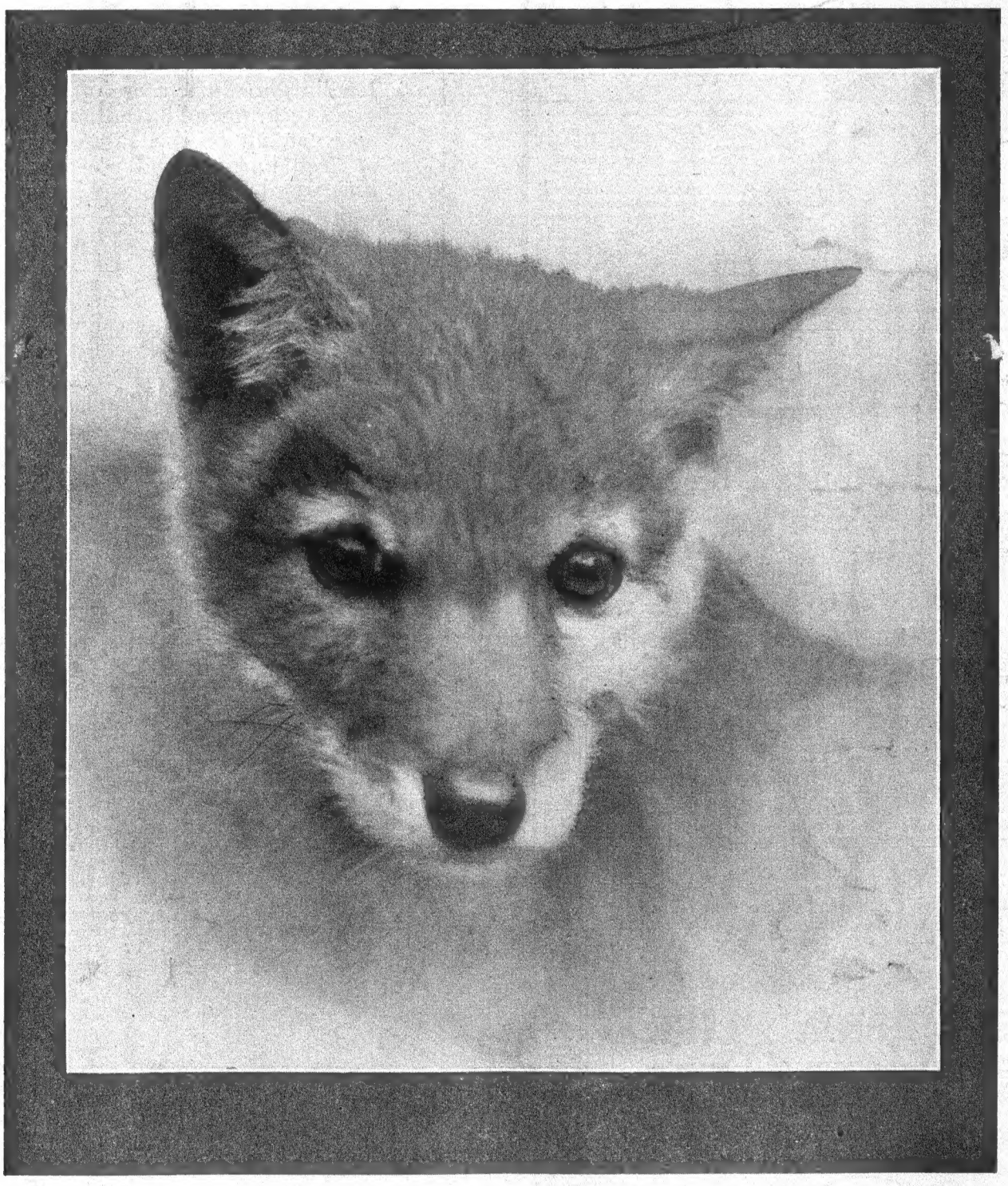
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — AUGUST 18, 1915



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Circulation over 34,000 weekly

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Bring your tank wagon to one of our distributing stations and buy direct. It will save you money.

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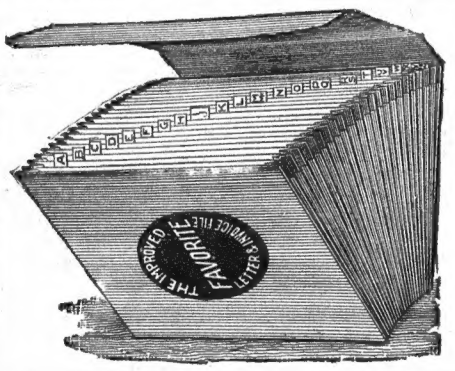
Farmers' Letter File *Will Save Time and Money*



Very few farmers keep copies of their business letters. It is of great importance to know just what you have written to some person to whom you are selling your grain or farm produce, or from whom you are buying some article or conducting other business. Without copies of business letters farmers are bound to lose money at times and also to suffer much inconvenience. When you have a copy of your letter you know just what you have written and when, and there can arise no dispute.

To fill this need, we have secured the "Favorite" Farmers' Letter File, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This file is 11 in. x 8½ in. and contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Copies of your letters can thus be filed alphabetically and all kept together so that when you wish to look up any of your previous correspondence you can put your hand upon it in an instant. When closed the file is flat and about 1½ inches thick. It will last twenty years with ordinary care.

Together with this file we supply one half dozen sheets of carbon paper especially made for writing with pen or pencil, which will give you a copy of every letter as clear as the original. We also supply with this file a half a dozen special "Manifold" pens, which are stiffer than the ordinary pen and made especially for writing letters of which a carbon copy is to be kept. With this "Favorite" file, carbon paper and "Manifold" pen, every farmer can keep his business correspondence in good shape and conduct his business in a manner which will give him the best satisfaction. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere, either in pads or in loose sheets of the regular letter size, 8½ in. x 11 in., should be used.

The "Favorite" file, together with six sheets of carbon paper and six "Manifold" pens and "Instructions for Use," will be mailed post paid to any address in Canada for **$1.00**

Extra carbon sheets 10 cents per six sheets; extra pens 5 cents per six pens.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - - WINNIPEG

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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It returns highest price for farm crops.
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It distributes labor thruout the year.
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DEFECTS IN GRAIN SEPARATORS

For a few years the subject of shipping millions of bushels of screenings to Fort William has been brought up occasionally, discussed and dropped. Too little prominence has been given the fact that only in the improvement of the thresher lies the tangible solution of the question. When experimental farms have proved that coarse screenings are as good feed as corn, and that even black seeds are profitable sheep feed, it is time something was done to stop the loss. In a few weeks the same thing will be repeated, "rejected" cars, low grades and the usual 3 to 10 per cent. dockage on good grain, all because the Canadian grain separator is incomplete.

Interviewing twenty representatives at Brandon fair, not one could give a good reason why his machine was not equipped with a cleaner. The general opinion was the farmers did not demand them, they would entail more work and the farmers were evidently willing to lose a percentage of their grain and pay freight on same to benefit the elevator companies and incidentally the feeders of the eastern and southern States. Power and tractor threshing is becoming more popular in England with the scarcity of labor. Their machines are as large and as complicated as the average separator here, yet I question if you could find one without a trusser, a hummler and double dresser that will give the grain in four grades, the first being ready for the seeder and absolutely clean. Would it not do much to solve the ever-increasing weed problem if we had such efficiency here, or if the separator would deliver the grain in at least two grades instead of the mixture that too many people have to ship for want of cleaning facilities? With the advent of the loading platform more dirty grain is shipped each year, and that at a time when mixed farming is being preached everywhere and all the feed is needed on the farm. The fact that during the last two seasons there has been a tremendous demand for the small portable individual threshing outfit and that one and all are as inefficient as the large machines, seems almost a calamity when it is considered that in this matter as in others the Canadian west must eventually follow the mother country farming methods as regards thoroughness and efficiency.

Communicating with the most prominent makers of threshing machinery in England, they inform me that after studying conditions they find that such a machine is both necessary and feasible in the west, and it only requires some little interest in the matter to merit the introduction of a machine that would enable the farmer to market grain that would be a credit to any farm or country, and at the same time stop a loss that might be turned into a profit where too often the farmer finds a profit lacking. I think that with the high prices of grain and feed any farmer would be willing to pay a cent per bushel more for cleaned grain and pay for threshing the screenings, too, rather than pay the freight on it to Fort William and lose it, and the thresher would not be the loser for supplying the more efficient machine.

Man. —T. W. W.

New York has had a heat wave, and several deaths have been recorded.

We Cannot Control the Law

of Supply and Demand and thus secure tea at a fixed price but we can and will control the QUALITY of

"SALADA"

For 23 years the Standard of Excellence in teas has been SALADA and come what may, it shall never deviate from that standard. B 51

FARM BLACKSMITHING

By J. M. DREW, Instructor in Blacksmithing, Minnesota School of Agriculture

A blacksmith shop on the farm may be easily and cheaply built and equipped. With a little practice a farmer and his son can learn to do ordinary blacksmith work without trouble, and may thus spend profitably winter days and stormy days in summer that would otherwise be wasted. This book is written to instruct farmers and their sons for this purpose. It is well illustrated and the information is simply and accurately given so that any farmer will be able to understand it and make use of it. Among the subjects dealt with are: The furnishing of the farm blacksmith shop; the use of iron and steel; making door hooks, staples, chains, rings, hooks, clevis, bolts and nuts, welding; making tongs; making whiffletrees irons; forging and tempering steel tools; the use of drills; sharpening plows; shoeing farm horses; the use of files; how to splice ropes; how to make rope halters; how to tie knots; how to file a saw; tables for calculating the sizes of tools. This book will pay for itself many times over in the hands of any farmer who wants to make good use of his time. Postpaid 60c.

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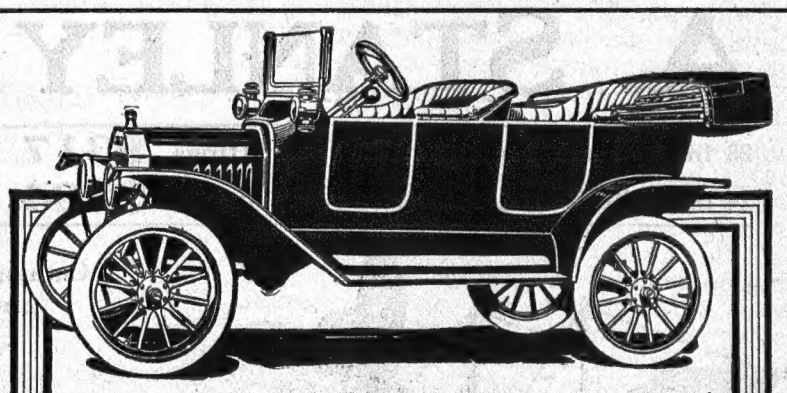

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Ford Touring Car Price $530

Ford Runabout Price $480

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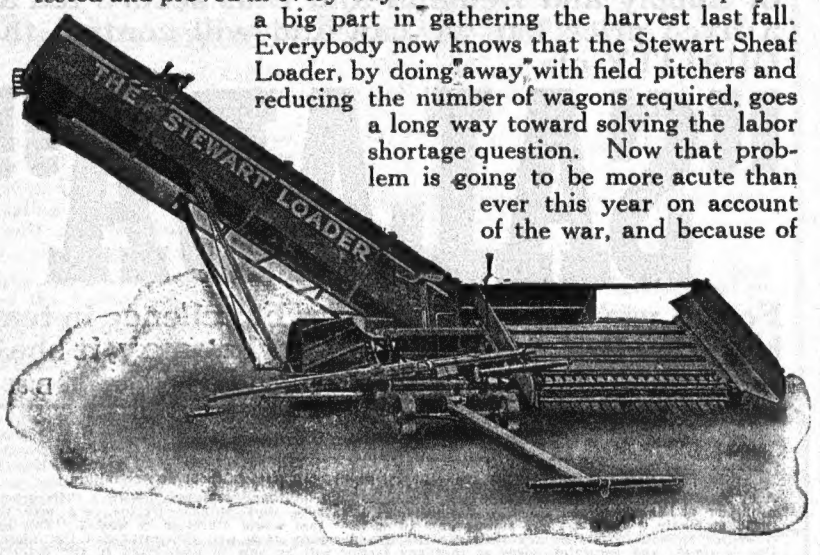
The above prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ont., for Catalog I.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Stewart Sheaf Loader

There, in three words, is the solution of your Harvest Help problem!

Here's a machine that has been four years on the market, tried, tested and proved in every way. Twelve hundred of them played a big part in gathering the harvest last fall. Everybody now knows that the Stewart Sheaf Loader, by doing away with field pitchers and reducing the number of wagons required, goes a long way toward solving the labor shortage question. Now that problem is going to be more acute than ever this year on account of the war, and because of bigger crops. So the Stewart Sheaf Loader will have to do even more than last year in overcoming the help scarcity. If it did nothing beyond settling that troublesome question, it would justify its existence, but it benefits you in many other ways. For instance, it not only saves the wages of many hands, but their board as well; thereby sparing the hardworked housewife at a time when the work is already heavy enough.



Again, you might be the most careful farmer in all the West, yet you would have a waste of grain in hand pitching that could not occur with a Stewart Sheaf Loader. Waste of grain, waste of time, waste of labor, waste of money—all these are prevented by a Stewart Sheaf Loader.

Get the full story. We have put it in a booklet, with illustrations and hundreds of letters from users. These will convince you better than anything we can say. **The Booklet is FREE for the asking.**

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co.
WINNIPEG LIMITED MANITOBA

A. STANLEY JONES

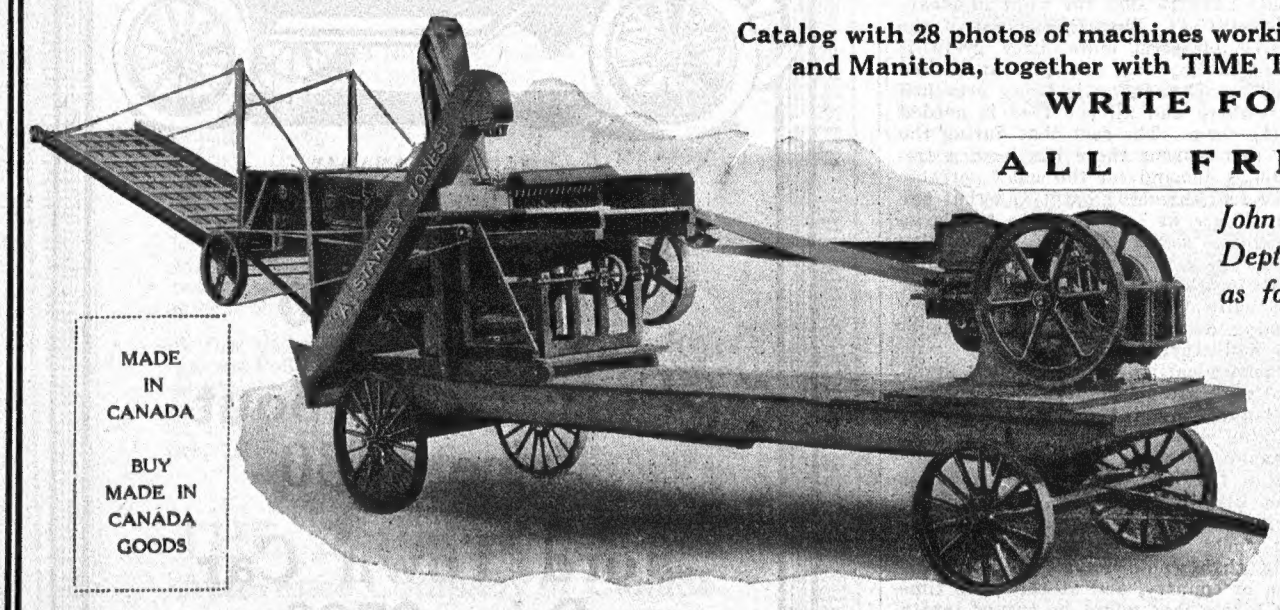
The Original Small Threshing Outfits

28 in. Cylinder Separator alone, all fittings **$317**
24 in. Cylinder Separator alone, all fittings **$284**

28 in. Cylinder Separator, 8 H.P. Engine, all fittings, main belt and special 16 ft. reaches to mount as below. See page 6 of Catalogue..... **$670**

Catalog with 28 photos of machines working everywhere in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, together with TIME TERMS, free on application.
WRITE FOR IT!

ALL FREIGHT PAID



MADE IN CANADA

BUY MADE IN CANADA GOODS

John R. Dymond, Esq., Seed Analyst, Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa, writes me as follows:

"**100,000 tons** of screenings were lost to the farmers of the West for which they not only **paid $650,000 in freight** and charges, but after that got **nothing for it** owing to the fact that Custom Threshing Machines as at present constructed **or operated** cannot clean grain satisfactorily. Almost every car at the Terminal Elevator was cleaned. . . . **If the grain could be satisfactorily cleaned by the thresher it would effect an enormous saving to the Western growers,**" and mentions a suggestion to put a cleaner on the spout of the big threshing machine to take out screenings after threshed and weighed; adding that cleaning the grain in this way **would, of course, increase the cost of threshing.** A full copy of this astonishing letter as to your losses in this way sent with my catalog. **Why not save this waste to feed your own stock and save your threshing bill.**

See what users say regarding its work in Flax, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Timothy, Brome, Alfalfa, etc., all in the catalog. It will pay you this year to THRESH ON TIME; you can't afford to wait. Immense stocks at North Battleford and every repair of every sort always carried for shipment by wire.

A. STANLEY JONES - North Battleford SASK.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 18th, 1915

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS

The Manitoba elections, considered not only from the viewpoint of the various interests in Manitoba, but also from a wider aspect of the Dominion at large, cannot but be regarded as extremely satisfactory. In no sense was it a party victory. It was largely an expression of the indignation of the great mass of the people and also of their determination to put an end to the old order of graft and corruption which has characterized this province for the last fifteen years. From the personal viewpoint of the members of the Norris government the verdict of the people showed beyond the shadow of a doubt that they believed that the report of the Perdue Royal Commission was true and just. It will give the members of the government greater confidence in themselves, and it will put an end to the most dastardly attacks on our judiciary that have ever disgraced the journalistic annals of Canada. On general principles it is highly desirable to have a strong and effective opposition in the legislature, but in this case every capable member of the opposition was defeated, and the five who were elected do not comprize in their number a single strong personality. On the other hand, however, had the vote been close, and the Conservative opposition strong, the attacks on the judges would probably have been continued by The Winnipeg Telegram and there would have been the regular charges of corrupt work during the election. Further, thruout Canada there would have been doubt in the minds of the people as to the honesty of the members of the Norris government, and what is even more important, the integrity of the people of Manitoba at large. There will, however, be no lack of honest and effective criticism in the new legislature, in case it is required. There are three independent members who owe no allegiance to any party, two of whom, Messrs. Dixon and Rigg, are able men, effective debaters and thoroughgoing Democrats. In the ranks of the Liberal members there are a number of bona-fide democrats who would not tolerate anything short of an absolute fulfillment of the party pledges. In the past fifteen years there has not been in the Manitoba legislature as many able and democratic representatives as the new house will comprse. Every member of the government has declared repeatedly that the party platform will be carried out in full, and if this pledge is fulfilled, Manitoba will in the course of the next twelve months be the most democratic province in Canada, and what is further, the people will have the power in their own hands which will prevent another reign of graft and plunder. The new government has greater opportunities to help the people of Manitoba than ever was given to any government in Canada. They have an overwhelming mandate from the people to go ahead with their work, and up to the present they have given every indication of sincerity of purpose. It is very important, however, that public opinion be kept well informed of the doings of the new government and that more of the public business be transacted in daylight. Great credit is due to those life-long Conservatives who voted for the new government. If the pledges given are fulfilled and an honest administration is given the new government will enjoy a long term of power, but if not, we believe that public opinion in Manitoba has been aroused to the point where it can never again sink into a condition of apathy and indifference such as permitted the reign of graft and plunder which has recently come to an end.

PRACTICAL SOIL TILLAGE

In this issue Seager Wheeler, the world's champion wheat grower, has another article on tillage that it will pay all farmers, regardless of what they are producing, to read very carefully. Mr. Wheeler, after thirty years' experience, and a wide knowledge of Western Canada, declares that weeds cause more damage to crops than drought, frost, hail and other causes combined. He has demonstrated that his system of tillage will overcome the damage ordinarily suffered in dry seasons. Thousands of farmers are studying Seager Wheeler's dry farming methods and the average wheat crop in the dry belt will be enormously increased by the practical success of his methods. In this article he proposes his remedy for the weed nuisance, which he has also demonstrated to be a success. It will be noted that his remedy for the weed problem follows closely and is really a part of his method for conserving soil moisture. The Guide is co-operating with Mr. Wheeler in giving exclusive publicity to his methods of cultivation, because we believe the result will be of great value to our farmers. Both The Guide and Mr. Wheeler will welcome criticism, suggestion or inquiries in regard to his methods.

ECONOMY CONDEMNED

Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, complains that the people of Canada are practising too much economy and are not buying the products of Canadian factories as freely as they should. It is said that the people are buying necessities, have cut down comforts, and are doing without luxuries, and Industrial Canada fears that the result may be disastrous to some Canadian industries. There are reasons, no doubt, and among them are the raising of the tariff by the government and the increase of prices by some Canadian manufacturers. When taxes are raised and the necessities of life made dearer, it is time for people to economize and spend less money on luxuries. If Industrial Canada and the powerful body which it represents would use their influence with the government to remove the burdens now laid upon the backs of the producers—farmers, laborers and manufacturers—by our present unjust system of tariff taxation, they would be doing something practical to encourage home industries.

PROTECTION VINDICATED?

That the present war vindicates the National Policy of Protection, is the claim of a leading article in the current number of Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The Free Traders' ideal, according to the manufacturers' organ, is that we should confine the energies of our people to agriculture and the production of raw material, and its opinion seems to be that without Protection there would be practically no factories n Canada and therefore it would be impossible to produce shells and other military equipment in this country. This is, of course, absolutely ridiculous and if it were not for the fact that other Protectionist journals are constantly repeating the same nonsense it would not be worthy of any attention. The Free Traders' ideal is not that this country, with its limitless and varied natural resources, should confine its energies to any one or two pursuits, but that the people should be free to develop those resources in the most economical and profitable manner without the restrictions and the handicaps which are inevitably built up by a protective tariff. In the absence of the artificial conditions created by Protection, capital would naturally be attracted first to those industries in which it could be employed most profitably, and to say that under Free Trade a large proportion of our factories would be closed is to claim that the factories in question are engaged in enterprises which cannot be conducted profitably except with the aid of legislation which compels the consumer of their goods to pay more for them than they are worth. In some industries, the manufacture of cotton goods, for instance, the increased cost imposed upon the consumers in order to benefit the manufacturers, is more than all the wages which the industry pays. But while Protection may encourage some industries—at tremendous cost to the country—it is a burden on all industries. It gives with one hand and takes away with the other and generally speaking it takes even from the manufacturer as much or more than it gives. Of course, so far as the western farmer is concerned the tariff is always taking and never giving, and in fact cannot give. Free Trade would, of course, be a great advantage to manufacturers engaged in the production of war materials and the export trade generally, for Protection increases their cost of production very considerably without adding to the price they can secure in the foreign market by one cent. The Free Trader, therefore, has good grounds for claiming that the abolition of Protection would increase and not decrease the number of legitimate manufacturing establishments in this country.

And again, has Industrial Canada forgotten that Protection, which it declares is vindicated by the war, is the policy of Germany, while Great Britain for many years has practiced Free Trade? German industries today are "protected" not only by her tariff but also by the British navy, which will not permit foreign goods to enter Germany to compete with home products. The days of Germany, with all her military efficiency, are numbered because the time will come when her internal supplies of war materials will be exhausted, while Britain, buying from and selling to practically the whole world, can keep on supplying her troops for ever. Free Trade, made possible by the British Navy, will win the war for the Allies, and Protection far from being vindicated, is proved to be a suicidal policy.

What have the opponents of Direct Legislation to say now?

A CLEAR DUTY

The people of Manitoba have declared clearly and unmistakably that they want justice and impartial justice meted out to those responsible for the Parliament Buildings graft. It is the duty of the new government to let justice take its course. The law of the land provides that every man accused of a crime against his fellowmen may be tried before twelve of his equals. The new government should see that all those implicated in the Parliament Buildings graft should be brought to trial before a jury in the same manner as all others who commit crime against society are tried and if they are found guilty, punishment should be given them as impartially as to others who may occupy humbler but not less important positions.

INDEPENDENCE IN MANITOBA

The growth of the independent spirit in politics is evident from the recent Manitoba elections. At the previous election, a little over a year ago, there were eight independent candidates for the Manitoba house, only one of whom was elected. In the elections held on August 6 there were again eight candidates not connected with either of the two old parties, and three of these were successful while two others came within a few votes of election. Two of the independents elected, F. J. Dixon, in Centre Winnipeg, and T. D. Ferley, in Gimli, were not opposed by the Liberals, tho Mr. Dixon had to contend with a Socialist opponent as well as the Conservative nominee.

Mr. Ferley was an unsuccessful candidate in a three-cornered fight a year ago, the Conservative candidate at that time polling more votes than the Independent and Liberal together. Three candidates were originally placed in the field for this election, but the Liberal candidate withdrew before nomination day and Mr. Ferley was elected by 1172 to 562—a case of perseverance rewarded. The most closely contested elections in which Independent candidates were running were in North Winnipeg and Assiniboia, which is a suburb of the capital city. In the latter constituency a three-cornered fight last year gave the Conservatives the seat with the Independent at the bottom of the poll. This time the Conservative, owing to the exposure of the late government, which he supported, was hopelessly at the bottom of the poll, while the Liberal candidate beat the Independent by only 55 votes. In North Winnipeg also, last year, the Conservative candidates won out thru the splitting of the progressive vote between the Liberals and the Social Democrats. This time the Conservatives were nowhere and in one seat the Liberal candidate won out by 2,439 votes against 2,189 for the Social Democrat, while in the other seat Ald. R. A. Rigg, the Social Democratic candidate was elected by 2,494 to 2,263 for the Liberal nominee. Mr. Rigg's election was perhaps the greatest triumph for the independent forces, because he had to contend against the organizations of both political parties, but so far as a popular endorsation is concerned the honors of the day rest upon F. J. Dixon, who was elected in Centre Winnipeg Seat "B" as an Independent Progressive, by a majority of 4,555. Last year Mr. Dixon was elected in the same constituency by a majority of 1,513, which was up till then a record for the province. It was generally expected that on this occasion the biggest majority would go to Hon. Thos. H. Johnson, the new Minister of Public Works, who ran in Centre Winnipeg Seat "A" and had only one opponent to meet. The Socalist candidate who was on the ballot against Mr. Dixon polled 784 votes, but in spite of this the Independent Progressive candidate had only 20 votes less than Mr. Johnson and had a majority 235 votes bigger. The Liberal organization and Liberal party press naturally did not welcome the nomination of Independent candidates and in constituencies where there was a three-cornered fight it was contended that a vote for the Independent candidates was equal to a vote for the Conservatives. The returns of a year ago indicated that the splitting of the vote between Liberal and Independent candidates gave four seats to the Roblin party, and it was predicted that the same thing would happen again. This occurred in only one constituency, however, this being Ste. Rose, where the Conservative candidate had a majority of 29, while the Independent polled 266 votes. Altogether the campaign of the Independents in Manitoba was a great success. They have three good men in the legislature and the next election will probably see this number increased.

The value of the district representative depends very largely upon the spirit and manner in which farmers make use of him.

PREMIER NORRIS—MANITOBA'S NEW MANAGER

Manitoba: Now, young man, I have hired you at a good salary to manage my affairs and here is your contract. I expect you to do what you have promised and to be honest and straightforward. The last manager I had didn't suit me, and you know what happened to him.

Practical Soil Tillage

By Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

The weed problem on the majority of Western farms is very serious indeed. As Seager Wheeler says, "weeds do more damage than drought, rust, hail and frost taken together." The question of proper tillage methods designed to control weeds is one to which every thoughtful farmer pays a great deal of attention. After all, development along agricultural lines is made thru trial and experiment, so that the result of experience along any particular branch of the work is extremely valuable to other farmers. Seager Wheeler has had thirty years' experience in farming. He has farmed the same 160 acres of land for the last twenty years. From this land he has had good crops when all those in the surrounding district have been failures. The grain which he has grown has been awarded the highest honors possible in competition with grain grown in the rest of the world, and he ascribes this success to careful seed selection and correct soil tillage. While describing his tillage methods in this article he is not at all dogmatic. It is recognized that conditions vary and different treatment must be given depending upon the kind of land being farmed, but, whatever the nature of the farm being worked, after reading the experiences as outlined below it is certain that every farmer will be able to obtain some information which will be very valuable to him in the carrying on of his farm work.

At the present time there is some difference of opinion among farmers as to whether spring or fall plowing gives the best results in growing grain crops. Some districts are in favor of the spring, while in other districts the fall plowing is generally adopted. There is no doubt, owing to the short time at our disposal in the spring to get the seed in the ground, that, where intelligently done, fall plowing is advisable, providing that the soil is free of weed seeds, and in the newer districts where the soil has grown crops for a few seasons, but in the older districts where the soil has become infested with noxious weed seeds, plowing in the fall, as is the general practice, usually results in disappointing yields. Under these circumstances spring plowing will give better results, because the weed seeds are buried at a depth that allows the grain crop to come along before the weeds get above the ground to retard the crops, but this is not always the case. If the grain crop receives any check the weeds get the mastery, and the crop suffers. But neither system is entirely satisfactory, nor can we rely with certainty on a favorable season.

Summer fallowed land usually gives the best results, but it is not practicable to provide a fallow for all of the crop each season, as some must be sown on fall or spring plowing. Some farmers provide a summer fallow every season for all of the wheat crop, seeding down oats and barley on spring plowing, and they are getting good results each season. There is no doubt that this is the safest and best system. The general practice is to have about one-third of the wheat crop on summer fallow, the balance on fall or spring plowing, and little consideration is given to some factors that determine the final results at harvest time.

Weeds, drought, and as was the case this season, early summer frosts which were unusually severe and very exceptional, affected considerable of the crop, whether on summer fallow, fall or spring plowing. Nevertheless, where weeds were in evidence the crops suffered to a greater extent. The crop received a setback and the weeds, especially wild oats, got ahead of the main crops and have seriously affected the yield.

Weeds Important Factor

The weed problem, then, is one of the greatest factors that we should consider when preparing and fitting the soil to grow a grain crop. It is a wise provision that many take to plow up as much land as possible in the fall, as it is a case of necessity where the spring opens up anywhere from the first to the end of April, and as it is not safe to seed wheat after May 15, it makes the time for seeding very short, but to plow up any field in the fall, regardless of its condition, may not be a sound practice. The soil may be too dry or weedy, or the plowing may be carried too late in the season.

When the spring opens early, it is not by any means an assurance that it is an advantage in favor of an early harvest; it is usually the reverse, for what we gain in the early part of April is often offset by cool backward growing weather in May. It is usually the case that when the spring opens up about the third week in April the season is more favorable, without any of these setbacks. But, as we cannot control weather conditions, we must do what we can to meet the conditions as far as lie in our power. The presence or absence of weeds in the crop largely controls the returns, and one may note on every hand fields that are considerably reduced in the yield under favorable conditions, and even more so if an unfavorable one. There are thousands of acres this season that will not be harvested, and many that will not compensate for the labor of harvesting. Any such fields that are left standing will require special treatment to bring them into condition to grow a crop next season.

If we all want to grow a satisfactory and paying crop, we must change our system to some extent, and if every grain grower could be induced to try out the method I shall outline it will bring about a more satisfactory condition, and also solve to a great extent the weed problem. Every farmer should be his own weed inspector, and if my method is more generally adopted we may in time dispense with the services of weed inspectors. We can hardly hope or expect to eradicate all the weeds, but may keep them in check so that they will not seriously affect the yields.

Single Plowing Unsatisfactory

From what I have gathered personally and from correspondence I find that many farmers are beginning to realize, especially this season, that a single plowing in the fall or a single plowing for a summer fallow for grain crops is unsatisfactory where the soil is infested with any weed seeds, and that this practice is responsible for crop failures this season.

The point I want to lay special emphasis on is this, that except in the comparatively newer districts under the conditions that we have in the spring until the middle of June when the moisture evaporates from the soil, due to high evaporating winds and the slight rainfall during April and May, unless the soil that is turned under either in the fall or spring be made firm and compact and is free of weed seeds we cannot expect good results. Where soil is turned under in the fall which may often be too try and have coarse stubble lying at the bottom of a shallow furrow, weed seeds are buried that do not often germinate in the fall. This preparation is none of the best. There is a better way, as will be outlined presently.

I am fully aware that many will object to this method and to the extra work it entails, but the laws of nature are unalterable. In providing a proper, suitable seed bed and by using good sound seed we can expect reasonable returns.

Improper Tillage Responsible

I make this statement based on nearly thirty years' experience and observations each season, that it is not the need of rains or lack of moisture in the soil—excepting, of course, districts where the soil is absolutely dry, and no snow falls and the soil is dry in the spring—that is responsible for crop failures, but improperly fitted soils and the presence of weeds that rob the crop of the moisture in the early stages.

Plow Twice

The problem then of growing satisfactory crops practically each and every season may be largely solved by the individual farmer himself by providing these proper conditions of the seed bed. It is very simple and comparatively easy, and the wonder is that it is not more generally practiced instead of depending on one single plowing in the fall or spring to do it in two plowings. First plowing shallow in the fall and a second deeper plowing in the spring. The weeds must be given the greatest consideration to first make them germinate and then destroy them. We are troubled with many kinds of weeds, and the worst I have to deal with is wild oats. This pest is spreading to almost every district, and is one of the most persistent weeds we have. There are also many of the thistle species, mustards, perennial, biennial and annual weeds and native grasses. The treatment I am going to outline will deal with almost all of these weeds.

As no one method will answer for all districts and every kind of soil or under all conditions of the soil, some allowance must be made. Every farmer should know his soil and what weeds may be expected in the soil, but nevertheless this method if followed out intelligently with due regard to the principles laid down, good results may be expected and there will be no danger of making any false move even in the best or poorest of soil, weedy, clean or otherwise, as it will put the soil in the best of condition, and if all are not agreed as to the wisdom of this method I would like to know that every reader tries out on his farm at least some proportion of the land that is to be cropped next season. I am confident that it will give far better results than any single plowing. The principles are sound, and I am so fully convinced by my own experience that I have resolved to first shallow plow all land in preparation for the deeper plowing to be sown in the spring or in the case of summer fallow. By doing this second plowing will be in better physical condition to grow any kind of crop satisfactorily. There will be no coarse stubble lying at the bottom of the furrow to break up the capillary action from the soil below. The turned furrow will make better connection with the soil below and will have the beneficial effect of the cultivation. This method is specially adaptable on lands intended for summer fallow or for corn, potatoes, roots and leguminous crops, such as peas, alfalfa, clovers, and also cultivated grasses.

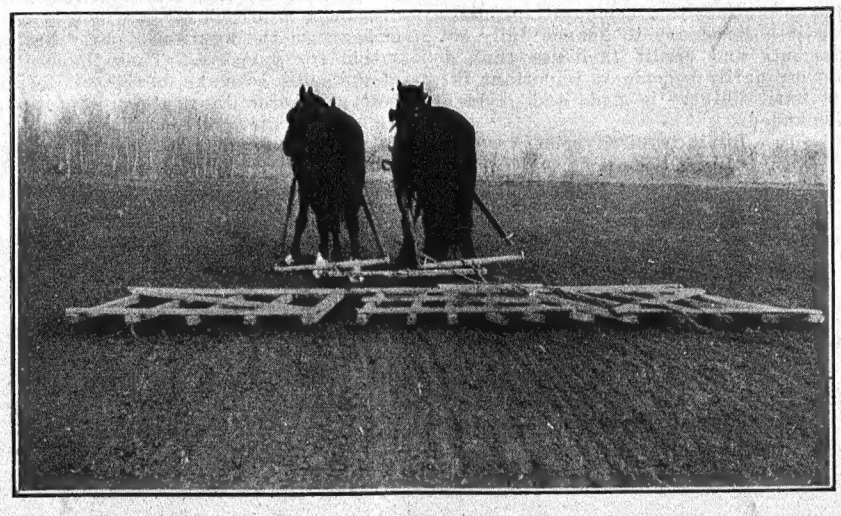


Photo by Seager Wheeler

Home-made light harrows, cover 15 feet. Useful for weeding grain as it is just showing thru the ground, also after grain is in the stooling stage.

The Method

As soon as the crop is disposed of in the fall, plow shallow about two inches deep. The furrow should be turned over as flat as possible. Plowing may be continued right up to freeze-up, tho the object is to turn the soil to put the weed seeds about the right depth ready to germinate early in the spring, as more weed seeds germinate then than at any other time of the season. In some years some seeds will germinate in the fall in this shallow plowing, but cannot be depended on to do so. The plowing should not be harrowed but packed, to disturb it as little as possible.

Many careful and good farmers disc the soil in the fall. Many of them do this with the object of conservation of moisture and some to start weed seeds. It is a very good practice, but we have a more important object in view. Discing the stubble is not nearly so satisfactory for the purpose of getting weeds to germinate early in the spring as shallow plowing. In dealing with the weed problem we also deal with the conservation of moisture and gain both objects at the same time.

The plow that will do the best work is a mouldboard plow, preferably a 12-inch gang plow with a long, low-down mouldboard, one that is short and abrupt will break the furrow in turning over. It will be found necessary to lower the coulter as far as possible so that the furrow is cut cleanly to enable the plow to turn the furrow at a uniform depth as near as possible to two inches deep.

Harrow in Spring

In the spring the shallow plowing should be harrowed to warm up the soil and hasten the germination of as many weed seeds and volunteer grains as possible. If the land is intended to be sown with wheat, the field should be watched closely so that when the weeds are out in leaf or, in the case of wild oats, they should be well above the ground, before plowing under. If only the points are showing thru the ground and it is then plowed, they will turn around and come up again, and the object we have in view will be defeated. The wild oat and all weeds should be out in green leaf. As soon as advisable make the plowing as deep as possible. At this time it needs good judgment. When we say deep plowing, bring up at least one inch of new soil. A great many fields have never been plowed more than four or in some cases three inches deep. Land should be plowed one inch deeper.

This inch of new or, in cases where the previous plowing has been done at six or seven inches, firm soil will be needed for the mulch. Even two inches

Continued on Page 14

Marketing Your Grain

A Series of Articles Showing the Various Stages and Steps by which the Grain Crop of Western Canada is carried from the Farm to the Foreign Market

Article VI.—The Grain Exchange and Grain Marketing

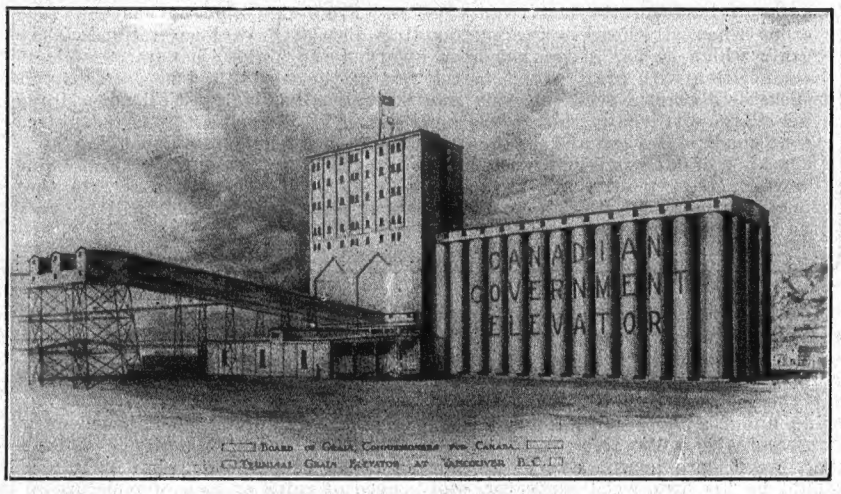
(CONTINUED)

Very seldom indeed does the difference between cash and any future price equal the full cost of carrying. Usually it is a great deal less. As a rule the cash demand is greater than the future demand, but sometimes the cash supply is less than the future supply. Either set of conditions narrows the difference between prices. Exactly the same situation may arise in the differences between prices for the different futures. The supply and demand is always changing and the differences are always fluctuating. They play a most important part in the merchandising of grain. They must be constantly watched and instant advantage taken of favorable changes.

Effect of Closed Navigation

We have seen that water transportation is the cheapest and is used as much as possible in the grain trade. The great bulk of our business is therefore based on lake freights. Navigation on the Great Lakes is closed for the winter from early in December to late in April. Therefore, after the close, grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur must lie until spring to be shipped by boat. This tends to make the December-May difference somewhere near full carrying charge. We have seen how the country elevators buy grain in the country during the winter for shipment at the opening of navigation. As it is purchased it is sold for May delivery. This selling of May futures will seldom allow the December-May difference to reach full carrying charge. The railways also enter with rates to the east reduced to such level that it is a little cheaper to ship all-rail than to wait for the opening of navigation. This starts cash buying for immediate shipment. This tends to further narrow the difference to May, and buying will usually continue as long as the market prices will allow profitable shipment all-rail. Sometimes a keen demand will drive cash prices away out of line.

But the most important effect of closed navigation is seen in the prices prevailing in the fall. All transportation and elevator facilities are taxed to the utmost in the keen endeavor to get out as much grain as possible by the cheap water rates before winter sets in. This throws a great quantity on the market in a very short time. The consumers naturally take advantage of the situation, knowing that the sellers can afford to reduce prices almost to the basis of all-rail shipment. This, coupled with the natural depression arising from the immense supply of grain offered, constantly operates to reduce the prices, both for cash and future, until December. This frequently results in driving the price for each succeeding month below that for cash grain. This causes an inverted economic structure — grain which should be worth a higher price is actually worth a less price. Thus the effect of closed navigation shows not only during that period when it is actually closed, but also for some time in the fall when navigation is open and our grain is moving in large volume. One of the most serious factors in setting prices is the ease or difficulty in obtaining credit to finance purchases. Normally, there is sufficient credit in Western Canada to move our crop without effect upon prices other than allowance at ordinary interest rates. As interest rate varies so the differences between prices for different deliveries will vary to somewhat the same extent. Any difficulty in obtaining funds will diminish buying and hence lower prices. During the financial stress in the fall of 1907, credit generally was sharply curtailed regardless of rate. This had a disastrous effect upon prices, because cash grain had to be sacrificed at forced sales to repay loans which had been called and also because credit was not available to finance daily cash settlements on distant futures. This was exceptional, for as a rule financial stringency does not affect future prices until delivery time approaches. This is due to the fact that comparatively little credit is necessary to finance daily settlements and credit facilities thus do not ordinarily become an important factor until delivery is made and payment demanded.



Proposed Dominion Government terminal elevator at Vancouver

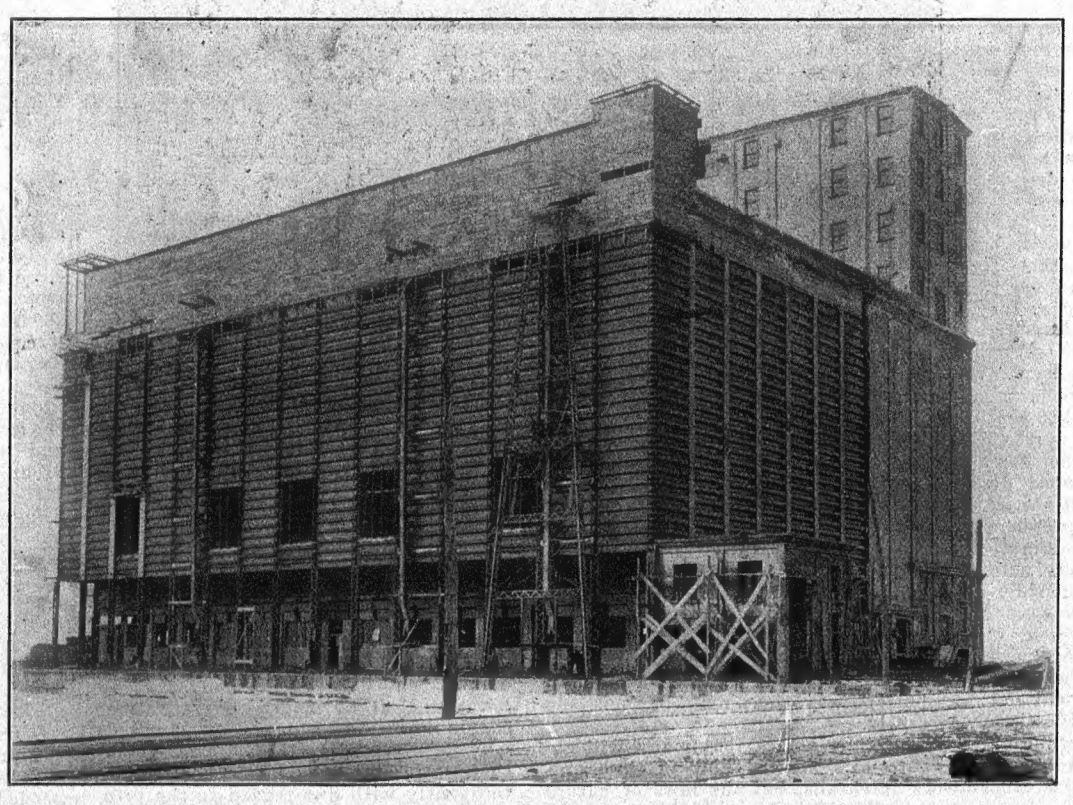
Limit for Deliveries

When grain is bought or sold for any future delivery, delivery must be made and accepted within a stipulated period. The rules of the various exchanges specify that the delivery shall be in the month named and on any day thereof at the option of the seller. Thus if grain is sold for May delivery the buyer has to be prepared to accept delivery and pay for it on the first day of the month, but the seller need not make delivery until the last day of the month. This seems to be the only justification for the name "option" as applied to a trade for future delivery. If on any day during the month the seller tenders delivery of the grain and the buyer is not prepared to accept and pay for it, there has been a breach of contract. If the seller has not tendered delivery at the close of business hours on the last day of the month, there has also been a breach of contract, and in either case the aggrieved party has an action for damages. Thus the ability of the seller to make delivery is an important factor in dealing in futures. As a rule the problem is simpler for the buyer. He has merely to arrange the financing, whereas the seller has to arrange for the physical transportation of all grain he may have sold and which was not in store at delivery point when the sale was made.

How Grain is "Cornered"

It is upon this difficulty of the seller to make delivery within the specified time that all corners are based. A daring speculator with sufficient financial backing will estimate the supply deliverable in some one future month. If he thinks he can pay for all that may be delivered to him he goes into the open market and buys all that is offered for that month, which will usually be more than sellers can deliver. He accepts and pays for all that is tendered to him, and then he has cases for damages against the sellers who cannot deliver all the grain that they may have sold him. The measure of damages will be the additional cost to the buyer of procuring his grain from others upon the same market. When the sellers find they cannot make delivery they try to buy it from other people. This at once puts up the price on themselves, so that when the measure of their default is ascertained they are compelled to pay the difference between their selling price and current market price, which has been raised by their own bidding.

Attempted corners are usually unsuccessful, because the high prices bring out a great deal more grain than is counted on. This makes the burden too heavy for the buyer, as he has created an artificial condition and has no outlet except at a loss for any of the grain which he may have accepted at abnormal prices. Occasionally, however, a corner is operated by somebody farsighted enough to anticipate an actual rise in values. This happened in Chicago only three or four years ago. In this case the buyer started buying months in advance. When delivery time came the export value was higher than the price which he paid on his purchases, but he had bought so much that there was no more for sale. He was then in position to take delivery of all that was offered him and re-sell the same grain for export at a very handsome profit. The difference in the two situations is that under the artificial conditions which are usually created in the operation of a corner, the entire profit is looked for thru the defaults of the sellers. In the other situation, where actual consumption conditions have been accurately estimated, the profit is looked for in the merchandising of the grain itself at an increased value, and any profit derived from defaults of sellers is but incidental to the transaction. Trading in contracts which mature some time in the future naturally involves further trading or cancellation any time before delivery is required. As the original trade does not involve the present payment of any money by either buyer or seller, there should be established a method of guaranteeing the eventual completion of the contract by delivery of the goods and full payment therefor for the protection of both buyer and seller. It is natural that if anyone buys grain and when the market goes down so that when he



Dominion Government transfer elevator at Port Colbourne, Ont. Extensive additions have been made to this house.

Continued on Page 19

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

SASKATCHEWAN FIELD HOSPITAL

Editor, Guide:—I have received a good many letters from different places in Saskatchewan asking whether the university is giving this hospital and how help can be given.

May I say to all your readers that this field hospital is being given by the province of Saskatchewan to help the wounded in this way: The government of Saskatchewan is giving $10,000, the College of Physicians and Surgeons are giving all they own, viz., $10,000, and they are asking the general public to give the remaining $20,000.

The hospital will have 10 doctors, 27 nurses and 84 dressers, helpers, etc., etc. It will contain 200 beds. Each bed will cost $50 complete and the British government will then maintain it. Any doctor in the province can give more particulars about the hospital, and if not write to Dr. McG. Young of Saskatoon, who is taking a very active interest in this matter.

The men working on the new bridge here gave $414 towards the hospital. The ministers of Saskatoon are giving one bed. Many places all over the province are helping as it is a provincial affair. We cannot all go and fight, tho the cause is a righteous one, but we can all give something to help the wounded. Germans and Austrians could help too, because all wounded are helped, friend or foe alike, in our hospitals.

Yours faithfully,

G. E. LLOYD.

Emmanuel College,
Saskatoon.

CO-OPERATION AND BANKING

Editor, Guide:—From careful observation and study I find the chief difficulty in the way of co-operative associations making progress in trade is lack of ready money. In studying Herrick's "Rural Credits" I find that the Raiffeisen system combines banking with trading. The Quebec Act governing co-operative associations also permits this, and further, Mr. Herrick, who is a recognized authority, recommends one act to cover all co-operative activities of farmers and that trading and banking be combined. He further states that a co-operative bank is simpler and more readily conducted than a store or trading company.

I would suggest that an effort be made to enlarge the scope of the Saskatchewan Act to permit co-operative banking to be introduced and that the principles so thoroughly tested by Desjardins be adopted in forming the association. If we are to be as successful as the European farmers have been, we are then in line for provincial unions working under a Dominion wide federal bank with a government charter.

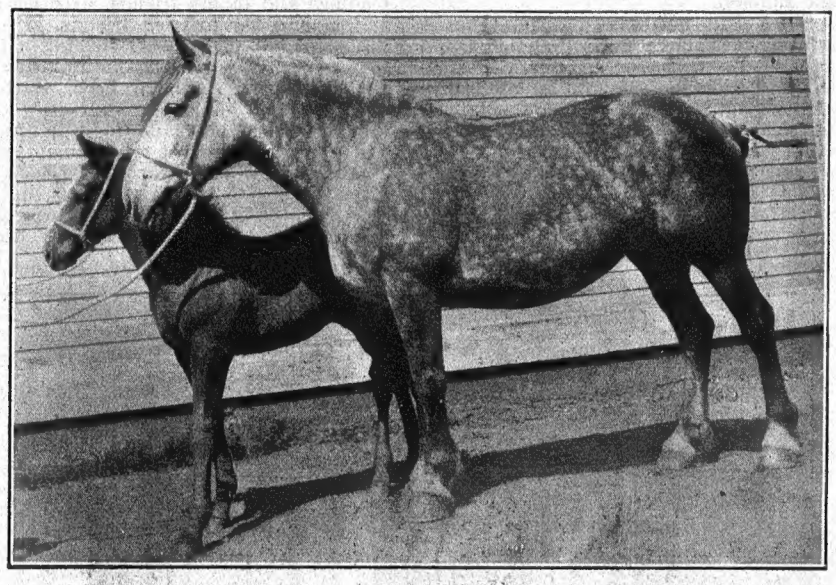
T. M. BRYCE.

THE COUNTRY MERCHANT

Editor, Guide:—The letter of a "Country Merchant" should be welcome if it indicates a disposition to confer with us regarding our common differences. It contains nothing new, however, or of value to the discussion. We have heard the same tale so often that we can almost repeat it backward, and I can imagine such letters being written in satire by some farmer with a sense of humor. A truer version of the story would read something like this:

"A man of predatory instincts, desiring to follow a natural vocation, establishes himself in a country district, with a stock of goods that won't sell anywhere else. He marks the cost price of these goods in letters rather than in figures because his personal safety requires it. He dares not make these prices known for the people of the district would not tolerate him in their midst for a single day if they knew the full extent of his impositions. In some cases he gives largely and loudly to charitable institutions for advertising purposes, and pays taxes for local improvements because he has to; not because he wants to. He would escape them if he could, and he is in this particular case merely taking Shakespeare's advice in trying to assume a virtue. (This part of the tale has been omitted by a "Country Merchant," perhaps because the deception is too evident, but the story would not be complete without some reference to his public benefactions). In time he gets such a reputation for poor goods and high prices that no one will buy off him who can possibly avoid it, and he loses the cash trade."

Meanwhile the slow-minded farmers have been doing some hard thinking and they have about concluded that the local retail business as commonly conducted is not an industry deserving



First prize Percheron mare, "Nellie," and foal, at Calgary. Exhibited by E. A. Davenport, Acme, Alta.

support, but more of the nature of a parasite requiring extinction. If its disposition cannot be changed, some more economical methods of exchange will likely be employed and the "hero" or "villian" of the tale will have to move on or conform to better practice.

The organizations of the farmers now makes it possible for them to secure fair terms or do the business themselves and the action, or want of action, of the retail merchants will decide which alternative they will take. We have had a conference of Grain Growers' representatives and manufacturers; a similar consultation with the Retailers' Association might be fruitful of good results and remove troublesome difficulties. I believe our executive would be quite willing to meet them and be reasonable in their suggestions for improvement. In forming the basis for an agreement, two important features in the situation should be kept in mind. First—The local store is no longer a necessity, but a convenience affording valuable accommodation, and the individual will, as a rule, buy goods where he can secure the best value. He considers that loyalty, like charity, should begin at home, and he does not care to support doubtful local institutions at the expense of his own family. He has heard much about the advantage of building up prosperous towns, but the urgent need of improvements in his own surroundings appeals to him with greater force, and if he is not a fool, the stronger arguments will prevail. If, for want of capital or any other reason, local merchants cannot offer equal value to their competitors, perhaps a combination with the Grain Growers would overcome this disability. It may be that the lure of high profits has induced too many to engage in the retail trade. But whatever are the causes of the present unsatisfactory conditions, the best interests of the public in general and the farmers in particular require that they be removed.

F. HOWELL.

Boissevain.

CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Editor, Guide:—J. B. Musselman's letter in your issue of June 16 will undoubtedly mislead most of your readers, because like Mr. Musselman they will have no personal knowledge of the workings of co-operation in Britain. It seems strange that a man who is apparently managing a trading concern, which is in no respect modelled upon the British plan, should be taking exception to the fact that other companies also are not modelled upon it.

Why discuss the practicability of the "co-operative distribution of profits' until the advisability of such distribution be shown? Mr. Musselman may not be aware that the shareholders of the co-operative societies in Britain are mostly working men, men who draw weekly wages and who looking about for an opportunity of investing to advantage their savings, give preference to the co-operative societies, because they thereby draw larger dividends.

Now, the unfortunate Western farmer has no savings lying idle and therefore when he makes investments he necessarily must look for returns as great as the percentage he must pay for loans—10 per cent. or more. Has he then any less the spirit of co-operation than his British brother?

The point which is overlooked by many in this discussion is that the British workman has a perennial surplus, but having no business in which he can use it, invests it in the local co-operative society, thereby continually building up co-operative business until it has become a gigantic concern. Whereas, the Western farmer is engaged in a business which swallows all his surplus and therefore is unable, even if willing, to build up co-operative concerns in the British way. If Mr. Musselman or anyone else can show how farmers' companies can be built up except by converting the profits into capital, let him come along and show us.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company chose the only method by which farmers' companies could become powerful and helpful, and if there are weaknesses or abuses, these cannot be eradicated by "co-operative distribution of profits."

The greatest puzzle to me is if Mr. Musselman has such faith in the British plan why did he not use his influence to strengthen the Winnipeg Co-operative Society, which is formed on the British plan, instead of helping to launch a competitive company which is not modelled on any plan?

W. W. LINDLEY.

Semans, Sask.

Thresher's Account Book

No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed, as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:

2 Sheets Time Book for Flames, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
10 Sheets Week's Record Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms	2 Sheets Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts	
2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records

The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8¾ by 11¼.

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DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Editor, Guide:—In a recent issue of The Guide there appeared an article in reference to the distribution of profits made by the farmers' grain companies. It should be clearly understood that these are not co-operative, but joint stock companies owned and controlled by farmers, whose profits are paid to the shareholders. The shipper does not share in these profits. Why should he?

Take for instance The Grain Growers' Grain Company which was formed by a few farmers who gave their time and risked their money to make conditions in the grain business better until today this company has the record of cleaning up many cloudy phases of the trade and enabling all shippers of grain to receive more for their produce than would otherwise have been possible. It now makes little difference to whom a shipper ships his grain, he is receiving for every car he sells more money than the dividend would amount to on many shares of capital stock in any of these concerns. There is no cause for uneasiness because these enterprises are not co-operative. They were begun by men of good sense, who realized that co-operation must be conducted on recognized business principles or be a failure.

In attempting to reduce the cost of articles which the farmer must buy, it is evident that their efforts will not be the success expected by many. They may reduce the cost of articles to the consumer, but it is because of the cash system in use and the real saving is made to the farmer in the system of marketing. This directly injures the local man, and he having a real service to perform in his relation to the whole social and economic structure must be taken into consideration if we are going to make any permanent success with our co-operative movement. Co-operation in a limited sense defeats its purpose, it should be developed in the broadest sense of the word that it may be a power to drive wrong doing from our business life and bring about a better understanding between people of different vocations and their relations to each

Continued on Page 16

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

KEEPING YOUNG

It was three dear young ladies of seventy who set me to wondering how they had bribed Father Time into letting them keep their youth, they who, for all their years, were light of foot, merry of heart and brisk of mind. As I set to wondering upon their youthfulness and to studying their characteristics I found that they had one in common which might be the cause thereof. They were all three keenly interested in public questions and well informed on them.

I think perhaps the clue to the perennial youth of these three grandmothers lies in the fact that they never allowed their thoughts to be bounded by the petty round of household duties, for it is the women who think in cycles of stupid, uninteresting thoughts whose minds grow dull and stupid and old while their bodies are still young. Mrs. Mary Nicolaeff, our Russian friend, expressed it very neatly in a letter to me one day when she said: "I try to make them see that to fight for an ideal, even tho it be a wrong ideal, is better than to have one's horizon bounded by pies."

Of course we are all busy folk, and have little time to give to outside things, but even the busiest have time to read some beautiful thought to be turning over in our minds as we go about our work during the day. Perhaps that is the reason why one often finds such fine people in the homes where the morning is started with the reading of the Bible, because their thoughts are set above their little rounds of duties. In the English language there are few more magnificent and stately pieces of literature than that wonderful allegory of old age and death in the last chapter of Ecclesiastes and none more beautiful in sentiment and expression than that chapter on love which commences in the old version, which is equally as clear and far more beautiful than the new, "Charity suffereth long and is kind."

If there is a scarcity of good books in the home, which may well be the case in the homesteader's shack, many gems of thought from the greatest authors will be found in the children's school books. In the Manitoba fourth reader when I was teaching school, was to be found that beautiful poem, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The Chambered Nautilis," in which he compares the soul to the nautilis which builds a new and bigger room onto its shell each year and moves into it, sealing up the old door. The last stanza is like the magnificent roll of a beautiful pipe organ:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past,
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from Heaven with a dome more vast
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.

The third, fourth and fifth readers at this time contained the very cream of our English literature, tender lilting selections from James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, gems from Dickens and Burns, fine passages from Shakespeare, with here and there a glint of sheer nonsense from such noted humorists as Mark Twain.

A passage such as that quoted above from one who thought in beautiful measures kept in mind during the day should pitch the thoughts above all meanness and spite and it is safe to say that the one who thinks in such lofty terms will rarely become feeble in mind, however the body may suffer at the hands of time.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE WAY CHILDREN REASON

Children's sayings are often quoted in order to provoke a smile. They are much more full of interest to the student (and that student ought to be the mother) as showing the development of the little one's reason. A child's early expressions are descriptive of mental processes, when rightly understood. A father offered his small son some pennies, and the boy said, "Papa, give me some tear money." He meant paper money, which would tear. Little Christine said, "Good-morning, Paul." Then, "Good-morning, Paul's mamma." The grown woman's chief claim to notice in the child's mind was that she was the mother of her playmate.

Here is an instance of sorrowful reasoning: A woman told me that she had a twin sister who died in early youth. This sister was beautiful, while she herself had a bad birthmark. She reasoned that others loved the sister because she was beautiful, and did not like her because of her disfigurement. Therefore, in her thoughts, she always called her sister by what seemed to her the ugliest name she knew, and that was Matilda. Poor child, who reasoned thus! How much she suffered.

Some of the neighbors' children thought in a violent thunderstorm that they could gain God's protection by offering something to Him. So they put a plate of fine cherries outside on the window sill. After the storm had subsided, they wanted very much to eat the cherries, but were afraid to do so. Superstitious reasoners—like some grown-ups.

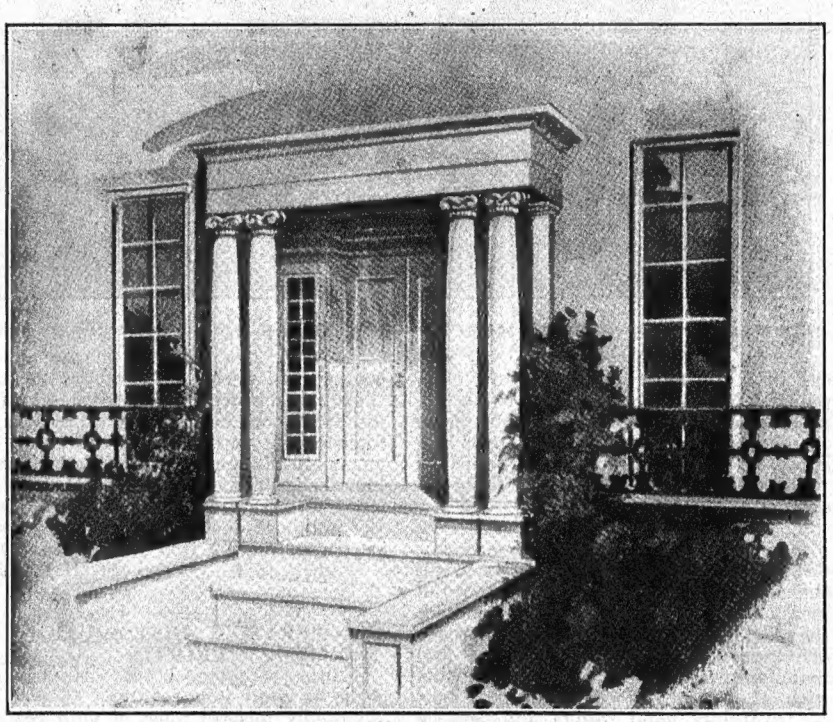
When my little niece prayed a long time one night, and was asked why, she answered ingenuously, that she didn't like to say her prayers and so had said them seven times, to last a week!

Here is an instance where the reasoning power would seem to be defective in certain directions. A small girl just beginning to write, sent this message to her little friend in another city: "Come down to the 6.45 train, the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third or twenty-fourth, for we are going thru on one of those mornings." Cultivation in exactness was needed here.

The following is an example of really advanced reasoning: Two little girls delighted in gathering horse-chestnuts. Some trees stood outside the walk in front of the grounds. One girl suggested that they ought to ask permission of the owner. The other answered quickly, "They're not Mr. B's trees, they're God's trees." This was because they seemed to her to be off the premises, and I was appealed to, to decide the question.

These are not made-up stories. They are genuine specimens of budding reasonings. The study of such mental processes would be of practical assistance to any mother, giving her a keener insight into the workings of her child's mind, and causing her to treat the awakening mental and spiritual life with better judgment.

—H. A. H.



A simple and charming entrance arrangement

IS ROMANCE DEAD?

When The Delineator, being in a sentimental mood, wrote an editorial on the reality or unreality of romance, it called forth the following from a business woman:

"Who can contradict her? Not I—not anybody I know. Perhaps some will suggest I am narrow-minded, or know few people, or am not observing. They will be wrong. I have been a wage-earner for the past twelve years and am still such, and have clerked in at least twelve large establishments, each time moving to better my conditions and am now with a very large medical publishing house. Consequently I have met girls by the hundreds and always get well acquainted. There is no one who would like to see romance flourish more than I—for myself and my acquaintances—I search for it in my readings and in my friends, experiences, and among my married friends. I can not point out one case of it, and in the majority of cases not even an imitation of the 'Lost Art.' I have been courted, and dined and humored and given 'whatever my little heart desired,' to quote one discarded trifler of my acquaintance. But that is where the romance ends as far as my personal experience goes, and so I can report of more than a dozen girl chums whose confidante I have been. Romances we read nowadays fascinate us like Aladdin and Blue Beard did in our childhood days. Now that I am in my second childhood, being nearly thirty, I still dream of the wonders of our modern love-tales. 'We hear a lot of loose talk about divorce, but little about those who stay married.' I know much of those who stay married and so do we all. Most have a look of resignation and a determination to endure or make the best of it. In some more pitiful instances there is an abundance of love or 'romance,' but it is all one-sided, either enjoyed or rather suffered by the wife or husband and she or he, as the case may be, waiting patiently, but as we outsiders observe, in vain, to awaken a responsive chord in the indifferent and ice-cold anti-romantic better halves. I can send you in dozens of real live romances full of ginger by picking chapters from my own life, and when that is finished starting in with my girl chums at random, but I can not make them end with 'They were married and lived happily ever after.' That is the kind you are asking for, but I believe you will not get any truthful ones. We can all make believe. I have a wonderful imagination too. Where will we get the truth? How many times can we pick out what we have always considered an ideal married couple and then have all our dreams tumble after paying them a visit of some length? Too bad—yes, that is the answer. Who will suggest the remedy? We girls are willing enough—we all love romance just as much as our great-grandmothers. To speak the real truth—we are just 'starving for love,' but we have to be satisfied with men who take us in their arms and in a firm, earnest voice say: 'You are part of my life.' Why do they say so and even a hundred more such things? It seems, just for the momentary sport of saying so. I haven't seen but one in a dozen make good. 'Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: 'Stung again'."

E. M. P.

GOOD AND BAD

Dear Miss Beynon:—Perhaps it is your pretty pictures of "Interior Dwellings" makes me think of the many thousands of Western farm homes I have seen, and perhaps it is some of the pitiful letters from women I have read makes me think of the many farm women's lives I have come in contact with.

For many years I have come in constant contact with women and men, Westerners, good ones and some poor ones.

I have known bad men, but more good ones.

For instance let us go back to the pretty pictures of your lovely interior dwellings. We see no such places on the Western Prairie. "Men's fault," you say. Not always. One young bride said to me the other day: "I simply can not keep my work done, I've so much to do." She had one cow, twelve chickens, herself and husband and a one-room house. Another said: "Too much to do." She had three cows, a few chickens, no children; still her house was fairly reeking. Then there is another and another and no telling how many women who simply will not have children because they are "too much bother," and then there "would be no fun." But still hubbie loves 'em, dear little babies. We like them but—they're too much bother. Go into at least a third of the homes and you will get this view.

Then there are the women who are so badly treated. They nag and pick at the "guid mon." They also talk at least an hour about that colt that got cut in the fence, also tell them eleven times a day they smoke and never forget to mention the fact that they have not had a new dress for a year. Neither do they forget to say twice during the meal that there is "just about enough young 'uns," and that they pity the women who have such bad men, etc.

Now don't all talk at once. There are bad men, but the last mentioned women of the three kinds I have spoken of cannot be beaten for driving men mad. Why have they got to nag all the time? They never have time to picture the house as our editor has pictured these for us; they take no time and give no care to a pretty, nicely fixed place. If you do not believe my word, some of you put on your hat, accept an agency of some kind, tour the West for a few months, and make a note of the average farm home. Look at the work. Sixty screaming chickens, a row of peas, lettuce and radish, a slaughtering house, eight o'clock supper, hubbies cross, no kind words to those babies, if any, but yet there is the pretty home, the good wife and everything goes smoothly. But yet we know if there are always clouds, what can we expect if there comes some storm once in a while? Try, dear little women, to smile tonight. Don't say anything crossly just one day and see the change—you will always do it then. I would like to see this discussed amongst the women and men of the Homemakers' page, but don't all be cross and jump at

HELEN MALONEY.

LETTERS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Any person desiring to communicate to a contributor to this page must enclose the letter in a plain stamped envelope and forward it in another envelope to the editor of this page, with a note saying for whom the letter is intended. Addresses will not be sent out under any circumstances.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

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Strathcona—H. G. Vickery .. .. Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan .. .. Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop .. .. Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham .. .. Stettler
Medicine Hate—E. E. Sparks .. .. Jenner

LESSONS FROM THE PROHIBITION VOTE

We have great reason, as U.F.A. men, to feel proud of the vote cast on July 21. Not only on account of the victory gained by the temperance cause, but also, and perhaps chiefly because the vote is the first, and a splendidly successful, experiment in Canada in applying the principle of Direct Legislation, a principle which was embodied in our provincial legislation directly thru the efforts of the U.F.A. We have never made a secret of our opinion that the Direct Legislation Act of 1913 is a very imperfect embodiment of the Direct Legislation principle; probably no other question than prohibition would be large enough, would evoke sufficient universal and intense interest to force its way thru the difficulties set up in the act. The act must be radically amended if it is to be workable for ordinary questions, and this contest has revealed some weaknesses that we did not detect before. For instance, it is provided that if the legislation petitioned for does not carry, similar legislation cannot be presented for the next three years. But it is not provided that if it does carry, it shall remain in force any length of time without being subject to repeal. That, of course, must be altered.

But however imperfect the form of the Direct Legislation Act, the first experiment with the Direct Legislation principle in Canadian or British history has turned out a splendid success. How far reaching the results of this may be no one can foretell. It may fairly be termed a political revolution. Here is a great legislative act, originated and drafted by the people, without the intervention of government or parliament, placed before the people, voted on by the people, entirely on its merits, without any entanglement of party politics, without affecting the position of any government, or party leader or politician. And the people have responded to the call. For once they have been able to vote as they thought without being perplexed by side issues, or party cries; and they have voted in larger numbers than at any party election. The vote was an outburst of popular liberty, free for once from party chains. July 21 is a red letter day, not merely in temperance reform but in popular government. It is the day of the greatest triumph the U.F.A. has yet won.

JAS. SPEAKMAN

DEWBERRY "DOES ITS BIT"

Dewberry Local, No. 98, is pleased to report that in response to the appeals of our worthy president and women's auxiliaries, we have "done our bit" toward putting Alberta on the water wagon by co-operating with all the prohibition forces. At our regular meeting, on July 3, Rev. J. C. Anderson, Methodist minister, late of Vermilion, now of Coronation, addressed a good attendance on behalf of the proposed measure for about two hours, at the close of which considerable discussion took place, and while the feeling was not absolutely unanimous, two of our members, Thos. Saville and Fred Blair, acted as "dry" scrutineers at Dewberry poll, while numerous other members exerted themselves strenuously to get the vote out and make it as favorable as possible, with the result that most of it was polled, going aye 56, nay 14. Greenlawn poll, just north of us, which embraces Elkworth and part of Riverton unions, with which we are closely associated, went 52 to 16 for the act, while Islay, the nearest railroad point, at which is situated our co-operative elevator, and adjoins us immediately on the south, went dry to the tune of 100 to 15. The total vote is very favorable over a very large area taking our district as a centre. What's the matter with Dewberry?

WHERE ARE OUR UNIONS?

I have recently been able to make a few trips into the country, and in doing so have learned many things which doubtless would not have come to my knowledge otherwise. For instance, I have heard a great deal in regard to the seed grain supplied by the Dominion Government, both in regard to quality and price, yet at the time this seed grain was being distributed and planted, not a single complaint was received at this office, tho asked for by official circular. It is now, of course, too late to do anything in this matter.

Another and more serious thing is, I am told from several places that the banks have refused in cases of absolute need to supply farmers with the necessary few dollars of credit that would enable them to purchase binder twine, yet not a single letter to this effect has reached this office, and I am quite unable to tell whether the complaint is general or to quote any number of specific instances which would be necessary if we are to secure relief, which I am quite positive we could secure if our unions were sending us the information. The same applies also to harvest help. We hear indirectly from several places that the labor shortage is already severe, and will become even more acute within the next few weeks, yet there is not a word to this effect from our local unions to this office whereby we can take any steps to alleviate or remove entirely such shortage.

One could continue to quote a hundred and one cases of this kind where if the Central Office had the information the work could be done, and a great deal of relief, in some cases complete relief, afforded to the members of our local unions. We are here to give you service, but we do not know that these things are happening and cannot find out unless our local unions will report them. There are some phases of our work where the local can act alone and get results; there are many others where the Central Office, with the whole weight of our great association at the back of it, is the only medium that is big enough to attract attention and get results in high quarters. This phase of the work of our association is being neglected because our local unions are not sending to the Central Office the information and reports in regard to matters wherein we have power as they should be doing. Give the Central Office a chance to show what it can do by reporting as briefly as you wish conditions which are not what they should be in your district, where there is the slightest possibility that the influence of our organization brought to bear in the right place and with the proper authorities would result in immediate relief.

Give us a chance to mend these things. If anyone can do it, your association can, and the medium for the association to work thru is the Central Office. Give us the opportunity to give you better value for your money.

—P.P.W.

DIRECTOR VICKERY REPORTS

H. G. Vickery, director for the Strathcona constituency, reports that on July 1 last a district association picnic was held at Edgerton, at which he and Rice Sheppard, of Edmonton, were present as speakers. A large crowd was present, and a band met the speakers at the depot. A first-class program of sports was run off. The speaking was listened to with great interest, Rice Sheppard's address being really good, and Mr. Vickery feels that a tremendous amount of good was done in every way. Special mention is made of the untiring efforts of President Ford and Secretary Guthrie. President Ford, in particular, was busy until the early hours of the morning after. Mr. Guy was in charge of the refreshment stand and Henry Spencer sold tags. Mr. Vickery concludes that altogether a very profitable and enjoyable time was spent in Edgerton.

Mr. Vickery also reports in regard to organization work at Amisk, where two new unions have been added recently. He states that there are a number of good men in this community and that U.F.A. work is likely to prosper there in the near future. Felix Ohberg, who has taken the position of secretary of one of the unions, is specially mentioned both for ability and enthusiasm, and the credit for forming these two new unions is very largely given to him. Undoubtedly others will develop as the work continues to progress.

MRS. McCLUNG WAS THERE

A splendid report is in from the district picnic of the Leith Union, No. 591. We regret very much that from various causes it was not possible for the Central Office to be represented at the picnic. Mrs. Nellie McClung was on hand, however, to speak on the temperance question. We understand that she has promised to come back next year, and from the report, the whole countryside is likely to be there to hear her. As it was, over 400 people were on hand, and as on account of the weather the meeting had to be held under cover, standing room was at a premium, in fact, many could not get in.

The district organization has recently been completed with five locals and about 300 members. The association has purchased two cars of twine already unloaded, saving its members approximately $700, and I am told that even the local bank manager has gone on record to the effect that the district association is the best move that the U.F.A. has ever made. The par value of the shares in the district association is $10 each. A reasonable percentage is added to the cost of the goods in order to pay the salary of the manager and 6 per cent. interest on capital invested. The balance of the profits is divided pro rata in proportion to the business done.

MEDICINE HAT DISTRICT

At the invitation of Dunmore Union, U.F.A. No. 724, the following locals of the U.F.A. around Medicine Hat sent delegates to discuss the advisability of forming themselves into a district association. Fourteen locals responded, being: Schuler, No. 649; Pashley, 732; Brecon Hill, 648; Wilkinson, 636; Minda, 490; Dunmore, 724; Seven Persons, 349; Gros Ventre, 721; Rosebeg, 719; Maple Leaf, 504; Valley View, 360; Catchum, 492; Bowell, 218, and Whitla, 338. As the delegates were appointed by the respective unions on a basis of one delegate to each ten members or fraction thereof, and there being over fifty delegates present, it meant a representation of about five hundred farmers around Medicine Hat.

The meeting was called to order by P. P. Woodbridge, the secretary of the Central Office at Calgary. Jas. A. Armstrong, president of Dunmore Local, was appointed chairman, and E. E. Earl, of the same local, temporary secretary. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Armstrong in a few words stated the purpose for which the meeting was called, and then asked Mr. Woodbridge to address the meeting as to the objects and benefits of an incorporated co-operative society. At the close of his address, Mr. Woodbridge invited the delegates present to enter into a discussion of the subject and ask him any questions they wished. The discussion was carried on energetically for a matter of two hours, a good many questions being asked Mr. Woodbridge during the time. The discussion was brought to a close on a motion by H. T. Wilson, seconded by P. S. Wilson, of Schuler, that the meeting proceed to form an incorporated district association, which was carried. The association was named the Medicine Hat District Association, and by-laws were adopted. The following were elected provisional trustees: Jas. A. Johnstone, Dunmore Local; Frank Head, of Minda Pioneers; H. C. Reish, of Rosebeg Local; F. S. Wilson, of Schuler; B. E. Polinkas, of Whitla; Forest Kneisly, of Maple Leaf; W. A. Wilkinson, of Wilkinson; Fred Bohmet, of Gros Ventre, and T. A. Thompson, of Valley View Local. A vote of thanks to Mr. Woodbridge was applauded in good hearty fashion, and another vote of thanks to the mayor and city of Medicine Hat was likewise carried. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the trustees.

EDGAR G. EARLE,
Secretary pro tem.

VETERAN LOSES A FRIEND

G. R. Orchard, co-operative secretary of Veteran Union No. 363, reports that the arangements made by that union last spring for getting plow lays, coal oil, etc., have proved satisfactory and that, with the help of Broadview and Laurence Unions, they have placed orders for a large car of twine. They intend taking up the matter of granary lumber at their next meeting and it is probable that orders for two or three cars will also be placed. Since spring work started, meetings have been held once a month. The Gleichen resolution re political action by the U.F.A. was discussed at one meeting and some of the members thought it was "penny wise and pound foolish" to spend so much time in trying to imporve conditions by co-operative purchasing and selling, and not spend more time in trying to get better governments. However, the majority present thought that money was too scarce in this constituency to call a convention until after harvest. Altho business meetings have been kept up, the members have been too busy to have any social entertainments lately, but on hearing that C. Rice Jones was leaving the district to take up the duties of president of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., despite the fact that it was seeding time, and also that the trails were bad, about sixty friends gave Mr. and Mrs. Jones a surprise party on May 4. During the evening the host and hostess were presented with a cut glass water set, cream jug and sugar bowl and lady's silver dressing set, with the following address:

"To Mr. C. Rice Jones:

"We take great pleasure, on behalf of your friends of the Veteran District, in offering you this token as a slight mark of the esteem in which we hold you. We assure you that we have all appreciated the able manner in which you have furthered the cause of the farmers of the district and we deeply regret that by your absence the district will lose one of its ablest citizens and Veteran U.F.A. one of the most earnest and conscientious advocates of its rights. We sincerely wish you every success in your future connections with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co."

Mr. Jones, who feelingly replied for Mrs. Jones and himself, said that he was in a measure sorry to leave the farm and district, but that he felt he was going to a position of greater usefulness for the Alberta farmers. Also that he hoped he would always be worthy of the esteem they held him in. Mrs. Rice Jones, who until then had been prevented from doing any organizing work for the Ladies' Auxiliaries, of which she is vice-president, on account of the illness of her son, took the opportunity of starting a Ladies' Auxiliary to the Veteran Union, twelve or thirteen members joining and several more have joined since.

FOR RECIPROCITY?

To a degree Liverpool fixes the price of wheat. But we all know that the best market is the adjacent market.—Toronto News.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

CENTRAL BOARD MEETS

Taking advantage of the cheap fares obtainable during the week of the Regina Exhibition and also of the presence in Regina on other business of several of their number, the Central Board held a meeting in the capital during all of the day and evening of Thursday, July 29. With the exception of M. P. Roddy, director of district No. 3, there was a full attendance of the board, including President Maharg, Vice-President A. G. Hawkes, Secretary J. B. Musselman, District Directors J. F. Reid, Thos. Sales, John L. Rooke, Andrew Knox, T. M. Morgan, W. T. Hall, W. H. Lilwall. W. H. Beesley, George E. Noggle, R. M. Johnston, J. W. Easton, F. M. Redman, C. O. A. Travis, Thorne M. Eddy, Frank Burton, and Directors at Large George Langley, C. E. Flatt and Wil. James Thompson. Besides these there were present Hon. President E. N. Hopkins and Hon. Vice-President C. A. Dunning.

The sessions were held, by the courtesy of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., in the company's commodious new offices and as there was much business of importance to transact adjournment did not take place until nearly midnight.

The work of the Central Executive covering the period since last convention was fully reported upon and discussed at considerable length. Many helpful suggestions were offered by various members of the board.

Economic Research

Director C. E. Flatt, chairman of the committee on economics, gave a verbal report of the manner in which this committee has been sub-divided for purposes of specific research. He stated that to T. M. Morgan had been allotted the task of assembling and putting into tabulated form statistics showing as nearly as possible the annual cost to an average farmer of carrying his share of the burden of the country's protective tariff. Wil. James Thompson, he stated, had been directed to study the transportation problem and especially to gather and compile data showing the comparative charges levied against long versus short hauls as effecting the farmers of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Flatt spoke with force of the lack of information on economic questions of the average voter and advanced the opinion that every public school teacher ought to be able to impart and should impart to his pupils information with regard to principles of taxation and the various sources from which public monies are obtained. He referred to prospective changes in the educational system of Saskatchewan and expressed the hope that the organized farmers would be given an opportunity to co-operate with the Department of Education in this connection. A motion was passed instructing the secretary to communicate with the minister of education to ascertain what steps are being taken with a view to effecting a change in the educational system of the province.

Reports were submitted on the various activities of the association covering the period January 1 to June 30 inclusive. The report of the organization department was particularly gratifying and compared very favorably with that of the corresponding six months of last year. The membership fees collected during this period of 1914 were $5,586.75 as compared with $8,098.55 during the same period of the current year.

Association Literature

The secretary drew attention to some literature which he has recently prepared for use in connection with the organization department. A pamphlet entitled "Romance of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan" gives an outline of the manner in which the association came into existence, some of the work which it has accomplished and a review of its aims and objects. This pamphlet is intended for free distribution to any who may not be familiar with the origin and purpose of the association.

Another pamphlet entitled "How to Form and Carry on a Local of the S.G.G.A." was presented. This pamphlet gives detailed information with regard to the calling of a public meeting and the organization of a local as well as some valuable suggestions for the carrying on of the work together with a long list of subjects for study, research and discussion at meetings of the local.

The third booklet, "How to Conduct a Public Meeting," will be found of value to those who are not fully conversant with parliamentary practice. This booklet has been carefully compiled in the simplest possible form, can be read in a quarter of an hour and will put any intelligent man or woman into possession of such knowledge of simple parliamentary procedure as will enable him to take his place creditably in any public meeting as well as to conduct one when such duty devolves upon him.

A report of the co-operative wholesale department showed this department to be progressing nicely. Special attention was drawn to the very loyal support of the locals, especially in the matter of binder twine business. The association has received a very large business for this commodity in the face of the fact that most strenuous efforts have been put forth by one or two of the great companies importing this commodity to side track this farmers' movement by persuading our local bodies to act independently in the purchase of this commodity.

Late Mr. Green

A resolution was drafted expressing the appreciation of the board of the services of the late Fred W. Green, as well as extending condolence of this body to his bereaved family. Out of deference to his memory it was decided to leave his place on the board and on the executive unfilled until the next annual meeting.

C. A. Dunning discussed at some length the responsibilities devolving upon the Grain Growers of this province in connection with the question of public accommodation. It is evident that the action of the Grain Growers' Association in convention was the prime factor in moving the government to abolish the bar and it was pointed out that during the present period of readjustment it is the privilege and the duty of every Grain Grower in the province and of e ery local association to lend every reasonable assistance to their respective municipal councils wherever the same are endeavoring to devise suitable public accommodation. A circular dealing with this matter will be issued to the locals.

The question of the marketing of livestock was discussed at some length and it was reported to the meeting that a government commission would be appointed for the purpose of inquiring fully into the whole problem and reporting to the government.

J. B. M.

FOUND AT REGINA

A fountain pen was left on the registration table by some member or visitor. Loser should apply to the Central office, giving full description.

A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

Last week we unloaded our car of twine with the Gilroy Association which proved satisfactory to all. The local twine dealers at Gilroy offered a great many of our members twine on credit if they would cancel their orders with the Grain Growers, but I am glad to say we only had one flunker out of fifty, which goes to show we have a loyal bunch of fellows.

Our Grain Growers' picnic held in Billings Grove on the 20th was attended by large crowds from all directions. The weather was all that could be desired and the beaming countenances were all that was necessary to indicate whether or not the day was passing off successfully.

The first item of interest in the day's performance was a baseball game, Grain Growers versus the World, and the Grain Growers certainly demonstrated that they could do more than punch oxen by walloping their opponents—who, by the way, had "ringers" from Tugaske and other important big league centres—to a score of 11 to 5. Riverhurst and Gilroy then entered the field and in a nine inning game, Riverhurst gave up the ghost, buried under a score of 7 to 4.

The lunch and refreshment booths ably catered to the wants of the merry-makers, who were not at all moderate in their demands. The dance in the evening was a decided success, being under the able and careful management of W. R. Nicoll. The music provided by Messrs. Poulton and Hart was all that could be desired and the dance alone netted over $50. Altogether, the day must be considered a decided success and showed the careful and methodical manner in which the arrangements had been carried out.

W. D. LOCKE,
Sec'y Riverhurst Association.

COME JOIN THE GRAIN GROWERS

Come join the Grain Growers;
Ye farmers take heed,
'Tis composed of your own kind of men.
They're the reapers, the sowers,
The way they will lead;
For the farmers will yet all join them.

So, come now and join,
And be one of the boys,
And some day in the future you'll say:
"They have helped me make coin,
Which I now can enjoy,
For they've driven my troubles away."

For before we all joined,
We were robbed and oppressed
By the tyrants in cities and towns.
They their pockets had lined,
And they gave us no rest
Till all that was left was our bones.

But by co-operation
We'll come to our own,
And we'll all own brick houses some day;
For a nation depends on her farmers alone,
So become a Grain Grower to-day.

A. J. McQUARRIE,
Member Victoria-Edwardsville Local.

A DIVISION

Having decided that our local covered too large a scope, making the drive too long for some of the members to attend the meetings, the following resolution was passed and will leave the people in the vicinity of the Sweet Grass school free to organize under the name of Sweet Grass, if they so desire.

Moved by Mr. Eggertson, seconded by Mr. Childs, that we, the present members of Sweet Grass Local, change the name of said local and that the secretary be instructed to write the Central secretary informing him of said change and requesting all necessary information regarding said change. Also, provided a local is organized in the vicinity of the Sweet Grass school we agree to divide our assets as per paid up members of this local at the present date. "Prosper" was adopted as new name of our local.

E. L. CHILDS,
Sec'y Prosper Local.

WILL ENDOW A BED

Recently the ladies of the Vanceburg district held a most successful lawn social on the school grounds in aid of the Red Cross work, at which the sum of ninety-five dollars was realized. The committee intend endowing a bed in one of the military hospitals.

An excellent lunch counter catered to the tastes of the audience in fruit, cake and ice cream. The assistance rendered by the ladies of Rocky Lake and Stony Beach is appreciated, both in supplying eatables and in the musical part of the program.

MRS. CHAS. McKECHNIE,
Bethune, Sask. Secretary.

DANCERS HAD TO WAIT

The picnic held at Neville on July 9 proved that the Grain Growers of this district are possessed of the true spirit of co-operation and are even willing to make sacrifices to further the cause of the farmers. The picnic was a joint one by the town and the Grain Growers and this insured its success from the beginning.

While the afternoon was given over to the sports, the rest of the day and the beginning of the next was to be devoted to a meeting and following the lure of the terpsichorian art.

J. A. Maharg, the president of the Association, had accepted the invitation to speak, while Mr. Musselman, the Central secretary, had to be excused on account of other pressing business. The time for the meeting drew near and nearer, but no signs of Mr. Maharg's arrival were to be discovered yet. As people were anxious to be free for dancing, the president of Neville Local asked the foreign organizer of the S.G.G.A. to address the meeting. Soon the big church, which was kindly granted for this meeting, was filled so that many had to be satisfied with standing at the doors. For about one hour and a half the address lasted and after some questions had been answered to the satisfaction of those present, the meeting adjourned to the temple of terpsichore. Hardly arrived there, Frank Burton, director of district 15, announced that he had just come in together with Mr. Maharg and some other gentlemen. Tho the hour was late the church was soon filled again and the audience listened with great interest to the words of the president of the greatest farmers' organization of Canada. The next speaker was T. M. Morgan, director of district No. 14, who supplemented the speech of Mr. Maharg. After him Mr. Dahlke, agricultural secretary of the rural municipality of Waldeck, told the audience about the good work done by the Grain Growers in this municipality and exhorted those present to always stand by this organization and spread the knowledge of it, because only thru organization and co-operation the farmer will come into his own. After a hearty vote of thanks for the speakers was passed the meeting closed after midnight, so that the young and especially the fair ones might finally indulge in the fair art of dancing.

VOTES OF CONDOLENCE

At a meeting of Dafoe Local held on the 31st July the following resolution was passed: "We, the members of the Dafoe Local of the S.G.G.A., desire to convey to Mrs. F. W. Green and family our sincere condolence in the loss they and the Association have sustained in the death of our late honorary secretary."

E. E. BOLTON,
Sec'y Dafoe Local.

At a regular meeting of the Findlater Association held July 24, with Hugh Huston, president, in the chair, the death of Fred W. Green, honorary secretary of the parent Association, was very feelingly referred to by the president and many members present who all deeply regret the loss of such a splendid exponent of the aims and ideals of the Association and a man of such fine personality.

The following motion was submitted to the meeting and unanimously carried:

Moved by W. J. Gray, seconded by W. A. Stewart, "That having learned with much sorrow of the death of our esteemed friend and co-worker, Fred W. Green, honorary secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, we desire to tender to the bereaved widow and family the deepest sympathy of this Association in the great loss they have sustained by the passing away of a loving husband and father."

HUGH HUSTON,
President.
R. S. DONALDSON,
Secretary.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

We give below a further list of canvassers who have obtained ten or more contributions to the Patriotic Acre Fund. Percy Association is in great danger of losing its supremacy, as it will be seen that J. J. Aitkin, of Yellow Lake Association, has a further nine forms to his credit, which, with thirty-seven previously sent in, makes a total of forty-six, and he is still working hard. You had better get busy, Percy!

Association	Canvasser	Forms	Acres
McTavish	Wm. Lake, Sr.	25	28
Riverhurst	J. A. McDonald	21	21
Cupar	R. Ward and D. McKinnon	20	21
Dafoe	E. E. Bolton	20	20
Findlater	R. S. Donaldson	15	17
Keeler	J. G. Stark	13	13
Keeler	Sam V. Haight	13	13
Fillmore	H. J. McDiarmid	12	13
Westmount	Eric E. Gill	11	9-15 bus.
Balmae	Herbert Sheppard	10	11½
Dahinda	A. D. Donisan	10	11
Bare Hills	Geo. Tweddle	10	10
Riverhurst	J. McGregor	10	10
Thunder Creek	E. W. Johnson	10	10
Patience Lake	John E. Mason	10	9½
Yellow Lake	J. J. Aitkin	9	9

We have received a book of forms from A. D. Donisan, of the Dahinda Local, which is unique in its way. The whole of the ten forms have been filled in, five of them by Austrians, four by Roumanians and one by a native of Russia. It is also worthy of note that the first of the forms was for a contribution of two acres, by P. Petuacsu, a native of Austria. Honor where honor is due!

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Cutross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

A DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Marquette District Grain Growers' Association held its midsummer convention at Minnedosa on July 21, at which there was a fair attendance, altho the Brandon fair was on. President C. S. Stevenson opened the meeting, and after a brief address called on Mayor Grierson, who welcomed the delegates, and in an inspiring address dealt with the work and aims of the association. The roll call showed the following locals represented: Lorndale, Havelock, Moline, Cameron, Basswood, Newdale, Strathclair, Shoal Lake, Deepdale, Birtle, Vista, Bethany, Empire and Rapid City. Mr. McCuish, of Deepdale, organizer, gave a fine address dealing with organization, the farmers' market and district association work. C. H. Burnell, of Portage District Association, followed, dealing with co-operation and the questions that confronted the farmers at the present time. Mr. Davis, of Franklin, spoke on the social problems of the day, showing how the Grain Growers could improve conditions of farm life. After considerable discussion the Livestock Exchange Bill and the Farm Machinery Act were held over till the next convention, which will be held at Minnedosa on November 24. A resolution committee was appointed, consisting of J. T. Davis, John Allen and Mr. Taylor to have resolutions on these and other questions prepared for next convention. All resolutions should be sent to the secretary or J. T. Davis before the convention. The meeting adjourned at 5.30, and the delegates were taken to view the dam, power house and other places of interest in cars provided by the mayor. The evening session was taken up by a discussion on Inter-municipal Hail Insurance, addresses being given by Messrs. Burnell, Allen and others, the secretary being instructed to notify the branches interested to take the matter up in the different municipalities. After tendering a vote of thanks to the speakers, the mayor and citizens of Minnedosa, the singing of the National Anthem brought the convention to a close.

BERT McLEOD,
Secretary.

PICNIC AT VALLEY RIVER

The Valley River Grain Growers and the ladies of the Home Economic Society held their annual picnic on July 22, and had a most successful and enjoyable time. The sports were well contested, not the least entertaining on the program being a fat women's race.

F. J. Dixon, M.P.P. of Winnipeg, was present and gave an inspiring address, the spirit of which sank deep into the minds of the people. We owe this gentleman a deep debt of gratitude for the part he is taking in trying to awaken the conscience and intelligence of the people. His sincere words were much appreciated, and we hope will be long remembered.

After luncheon a league game of baseball was played between Gartmore and Wilson River, resulting in a win for Gartmore, and we thank our baseball boys for the splendid exhibition they gave us.

F. KILTY, Sec.

NEW BRANCH AT THOR

A meeting was held at Thor School on Wednesday, July 7, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The speakers were M. McCuish, of Roblin; G. Playfair, of Greenway, and J. S. Conibear, secretary of Baldur branch. Mr. McCuish addressed the meeting first, and told of the struggles the Grain Growers had to get legislation giving the farmers the privilege of shipping their grain from over the loading platform, stating we were only sure of retaining the Canada Grain Act as it is by having a strong farmers' organization in the west. He stated that as late as 1912 an attempt was made to tamper with the Grain Act, but it was saved by the western Grain Growers. Mr. McCuish also gave some time to co-operation, outlining the policy of the Central Farmers' Market and The Grain Growers' Grain Company. After the election of officers Mr. Playfair and Mr. Conibear gave very interesting addresses on organization and co-operation. I. Frederickson was elected secretary.

PIERSON PICNIC

The members of the Pierson Branch held an enjoyable picnic in the park close to the town, with a large turnout of the farmers and their families. The sports largely consisted of a baseball tournament, in which a prize of $50 was awarded to the winning club and $25 to the second best.

After the first game of baseball was played the crowd gathered to listen to addresses from W. H. English, the district director, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association. The arrangement of stopping all sports during the addresses enabled the speakers to get a very much better hearing than is too often the case at Grain Growers' picnics.

The lady members of the association provided bountifully on well spread tables under a large tent. An admittance fee to the park of 25 cents was charged. All the proceeds of the picnic were devoted to the Patriotic Fund. This was the first picnic held by Pierson Association, and the success attending their first efforts encourage the officers to make this picnic an annual affair.

McCREARY BRANCH

R. A. Forbes, of McCreary Association, writes that their picnic, held on July 22, met with gratifying success. The proceeds of the booth, in which fruit and ice cream were sold, were applied to the funds of the local association. This branch—only re-organized last spring—is developing along lines of co-operative buying of farm necessities with gratifying results. The secretary is untiring in securing members and promoting the interests of the Grain Growers' movement in that district.

LADIES ARE BUSY

The ladies of the Forrest Branch have been very busy lately in assisting the various war relief activities, working under the guidance of Brandon Patriotic and Red Cross officials.

GRAIN GROWERS WIN CASE

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The railway board has delivered judgment in the complaint of the Two Creeks Grain Growers' Association against discrimination in freight rates as between Winnipeg and Elkhorn, and Winnipeg and Two Creeks, Manitoba, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Complaint was made by the Grain Growers' Association of Two Creeks, Man., regarding an alleged discrimination in freight rates as between Winnipeg and Elkhorn, on the one hand, and Winnipeg and Two Creeks on the other.

Elkhorn, 198 miles west of Winnipeg, has a first-class rate of 54 cents, the other classes being appropriately scaled. Two Creeks, 194 miles west of Winnipeg, has a first-class rate of 57 cents.

It was alleged by the railway that the difference in rate as between Elkhorn and Two Creeks does not create a discriminatory situation. It was stated that the two points have nothing in common; that the tonnage in and out of Two Creeks is insignificant; that Elkhorn is on the main line, where the cost of operating is lower and the density of tonnage and population much greater.

The board points out that the 54 cents rate is given to Elkhorn; but, while Virden and Harmsworth, falling within the same mileage group, are given the same rate, and while Elkhorn and Miniota have the same rate, Elkhorn and Two Creeks, falling within the same mileage group, are given different rates.

This the board finds is discriminatory treatment, which has not been justified, and Two Creeks should be given the same rate as is given to Elkhorn.

The Tires That Fell

Looked Like Goodyears at the Start

If the treads are smooth, it is hard to tell the difference in tires except by the makers' names. In the anti-skid type, there are many makes that *look* heavy and strong.

So you can't judge a tire by looks. Most virtues are hidden anyway. In a poor tire, skimping can't be seen. The difference is enormous, but it doesn't show till you run a Goodyear and some rival tire on opposite wheels. Then you will learn why we build the Goodyear "carcass" extra strong to support the All-Weather tread. For this tread is tough and double thick.

Other heavy-tread tires, not built in perfect balance like the Goodyear, collapse on the sides before the tread is worn out.

Vital Defenses

In 5 additional ways we build exclusive defenses into Goodyear Tires. They protect you against the worst attacks that a tire must meet—against Blowouts, against Rim-Cuts, against Loose Tread, against Punctures and Skidding. These are vital for country driving. Then *repair shops and stocks are miles away* and you're at the mercy of your tires.

So farmers have learned to depend on Goodyears. Yet in spite of the extra values, we've cut our prices 37 per cent in two years. This is due largely to fast-growing output.

How to Choose

Don't ever buy a tire on looks again. Test a Goodyear on your car. That's the way to learn the facts. And when you have done this, you'll never go back to imported tires or ordinary Canadian made tires.

Any dealer can furnish you Goodyear Made-In-Canada Tires.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited
Makers of Truck, Motorcycle, Carriage and Bicycle Tires, and Rubber Belts, Hose and Packing
Head Office, Toronto, Ontario Factory, Bowmanville, Ontario
(235)

NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE

The Pine Creek Grain Growers' Association at its last meeting unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Manitoba government and its supporters in the legislature to at once fulfil its pledge on Direct Legislation by passing a full and complete measure for the Initiative and Referendum as outlined by the Direct Legislation League of Manitoba.

Several of our members signed the pledge for the Patriotic Acre, but we are disappointed in the response to the appeal. We believe that the people do not understand fully the seriousness of the situation of the German menace and what Britain is fighting for. Sometimes I think it would be a good lesson for some of us to be under the iron heel of Germany for a few years; we should then appreciate the freedom of British rule. A determined effort will now be made to get every farmer to sign the pledge for the Patriotic Acre Fund, whether a member of the Grain Growers' Association or not.

JOSIAH BENNETT,
Sec., Pine Creek G.G.A.
Pine Creek P.O., Man.

PATRIOTIC ACRES

The Oakburn Branch suggests the purchasing of machine guns for war purposes with the proceeds of the Patriotic Fund of their branch. There are increasing demands on our Patriotic Fund as the war grows in intensity. It is to be hoped that our different branches will not forget to press for contributions of the Patriotic Acre. Manitoba is blessed with a bountiful harvest, and our farmers should manifest their gratitude by contributing for the benefit of those who are sufferers by the war. Farmers who are blessed with peace and plenty should contribute generously to help those who are sufferers from the effects of the war.

BAGOT LADIES' AUXILIARY

The ladies of the Bagot Auxiliary of the Grain Growers' Association have forwarded us the sum of $40 as a contribution to the War Relief Fund. They designate that this be applied to the Red Cross work. This auxiliary has only been in existence a few months, but is making good progress. They have now fourteen members affiliated with more to follow their good example.

DOWER PETITION

Many of our branches are actively circulating the petitions for Woman Suffrage and the "Dower Law," as indicated by the number who are sending in for additional copies of the petitions. It is to be hoped that none of our branches are neglecting the circulating of these petitions.

SOLDIERS FOR HARVEST FIELDS

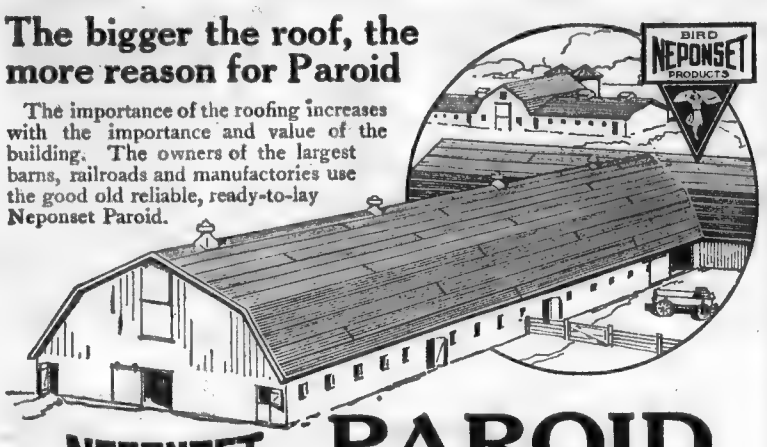
Announcement is made that arrangements have been completed with the military authorities to allow any soldiers now at Camp Sewell to have a month's leave of absence for the purpose of helping farmers with the crop. This is a splendid opportunity for farmers to procure help, and it is hoped that many of them will avail themselves of it by promptly furnishing the provincial employment bureau at Winnipeg with full particulars of their needs.

A special rate of one cent per mile was arranged with the railroads, and to date about 3,000 men have been sent out from Winnipeg by the provincial employment bureau.

Application from the farmer must be sent to the provincial employment bureau, corner Main and Water Streets, Winnipeg, and not to Sewell. This is absolutely necessary.

The bigger the roof, the more reason for Paroid

The importance of the roofing increases with the importance and value of the building. The owners of the largest barns, railroads and manufactories use the good old reliable, ready-to-lay Neponset Paroid.



NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

(Made in Canada)

on the roof, and sides too, means more protection to your live stock and your pocket-book. Protection against leaks, repairs, and that greatest danger of all—fire.

Paroid is only one of the Neponset Roofings. There is one for every roof and pocket-book. Sold by dealers everywhere. **Booklet, "Repairing and Building," Free.** If you do not know the Neponset Dealer in your town, write for his name. If we have no dealer, we will make you a special offer. We pay the freight.

BIRD & SON (Established 1795) WINNIPEG, MAN.

Main Office and Plant, 354 Heintzman Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
BRANCHES: MONTREAL ST. JOHN, N.B. CALGARY VANCOUVER

SOLDIERS *will* HELP

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED with the Military Authorities to allow soldiers now in camp at Sewell leave of absence for one month in order that they may assist Manitoba farmers with the harvest.

Farmers are urged by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to advise the Department immediately as to **how many men they will require, what they will pay for one month's work, when they want the men to start work and the name of the nearest station.** The railway fare of these soldier harvest hands will be paid by the Dominion Government.

Apply at once to the Provincial Employment Bureau, Cor. Main and Water Streets, WINNIPEG.

To HARVEST THE CROP

FRUIT *DIRECT FROM OUR ORCHARDS TO YOU*

Peaches (freestone preserving), 20 pound box	**.75**
Grapes, 10 pound basket	**.90**
Prunes, 20 pound box	**.60**

Express rates to C.N.R. and G.T.P. points about 4 cents per pound. To C.P.R. points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 2½ cents per pound.

We make a specialty of September cars of preserving fruits and apples and would be pleased to send you our prices on such cars.

Co-operative Fruit Growers

A. J. FINCH, Mgr. **PENTICTON, B.C.**

LUMBER Do you know LUMBER is now selling at unheard-of low prices, which will not last very long?

NOW is the time to build a HOUSE or BARN at half-price

This is the opportunity for the man with ready money. Do not delay. Write at once for quotations. Shipment made direct from our own mills. **We pay the freight.**

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD.,
P.O. Drawer No. 481 • • • CALGARY, ALBERTA

ALBERTA FARMERS!

Write for full particulars **Cream Wanted** *I pay cash on arrival*

SHIP TO CALGARY

P. PALLESEN, Calgary Central Creamery, Box 2074, Calgary, Alta

Practical Soil Tillage

Continued from Page 7

of new soil is not too much. Bear in mind that the seed will be placed below the new soil, which makes an ideal mulch and prevents any drifting of the soil, as when worked down it will be in a granular condition. Always avoid the fine dry mulch. Have it granular in small lumps. This new soil being on the top leaves the best of the soil just below where the wind cannot carry it away and where the grain crop can utilize it. The real and full importance of this point cannot be dealt with at this time, but will be done in a future issue of The Guide. I may mention here that this apparently simple matter is of real importance and has been neglected or overlooked in the past, and will mean a great deal to agriculture when fully understood. This one or two inches of new soil will prevent the germination of small weed seeds before the crop is high enough to be seriously affected. It is a general impression among some farmers that to turn up new soil will be of injury to the crop, overlooking the fact that the seed is planted below and not in this raw soil.

Pack All Plowing

In plowing, a small packer attachment should be used behind the plow. Many look upon all these packers as expensive, but the benefits derived by their use cannot be over-estimated, especially in plowing in the spring. As all stirred soil, especially at that time, is conducive to evaporation, it is almost absolutely necessary that some means be taken to reduce this loss, and the small packer is highly satisfactory. It should not take the place of the larger packer. In seeding the method may be followed as described in a former issue of The Guide, by packing before and after the seeder.

As the time and season in the spring will not allow of complete firming of the seed and root bed, the above method will answer very satisfactorily as, in turning under the furrow in the spring at the second or deeper plowing, soil lies to soil and will settle and make better connection with the soil below. This will prevent evaporation to a great extent and will hold the moisture so that the crop can use it to best advantage. Also having disposed of one crop of weeds it will ensure a cleaner and safer crop. The benefits derived from the method will be more noticeable each season. Just when the grain shows up a close watch should be kept for any small weeds that may appear, and a harrowing should be given at this time. The foregoing applies to a wheat crop. Where oats and barley are to be seeded it may be followed with equally good or better results.

Barley can be grown with good results, as the later date that it can be seeded allows of more cultivation after the plowing and helps greatly to free the soil of weeds, and the volunteer grain from any previous crop can be eradicated at the second plowing.

Treatment of New Land

For new lands, where a crop was grown on new breaking or backsetting it is advisable to lay this land by for summer fallow if best results are wanted, but it is often not practicable to do this. Such land is wanted to grow another grain crop the next season. If this is plowed in the spring it often turns out that the crop is light, especially if conditions are droughty, because it cannot be properly fitted to grow another good crop under our conditions. This plowing should be done in the fall as early as possible. As soon as the crop is removed it should be plowed about one inch deeper than the first plowing. The disc harrow should follow as soon as possible, double discing to cut up the sod and fill the air spaces. The harrows should follow the disc and then the land should be packed. After the packing the plank drag will be found an excellent tool to level and pulverize the pieces of sod and lumps. A stroke of the harrows after the plank drag will bring the soil into good condition, and if any rains fall late in the season these will penetrate easily and be stored up for the following crop. In the spring it should not be seeded too early, but should have a stroke of the harrows as soon as convenient to conserve the moisture.

This method will give good results and should be done in the fall, and not in the spring. It will help a great deal to eradicate the native grasses that were not destroyed at the first plowing, and if done early will also start the volunteer grain that was shelled out in the ground, and this will be destroyed at the time of the first hard frost.

In districts where weeds are not in evidence and a single plowing is to be done, it should be done as early in the season as possible, and the plow should turn up a little new soil and should be followed by the packer, plank drag and harrows in the order named. It should not be left up in the rough but worked down as firmly as possible, and if at all possible a cultivator should be used to leave the soil at the end of the season in a corrugated condition to hold all the melting snow in the spring and prevent any run off. In the spring it should be harrowed before seeding by running across the corrugations to prevent evaporation and to form a loose mulch.

Before I close this article I want to point out the great opportunity one has in the newer districts where there are only a few weeds, because even when new lands are broken up it is not very long before some weeds show up, and this is the time to look after the weeds when there are only single specimens here and there. It is so much more easy to keep them down at this time than when the soil becomes infested, and the shallow plowing in the fall as I recommend will do more than any other method can do toward maintaining a soil free of weeds. It will also keep the soil in good condition for future crops and practically ensure a safer and surer crop under the many adverse conditions from season to season with which we have to contend. So long as we till the soil we shall have and can expect some weeds of one kind or another. Many regard them too lightly, but they are a factor to be given consideration. There must be a continual war waged on them. They are the cause of more crop failures and low yields than drought, frost, rust or hail. They rob the soil of the fertility and the crop of the moisture at the time it is most needed, and one good way to combat the weeds is to plow shallow in the fall and encourage them to grow and then destroy many of them at the time of the deeper plowing. If this is intelligently done it will lead to cleaner and better farms, add to their value and promote greater crop production.

A PERIOD OF REST

In the fall of 1914 many dairy cows dried off somewhat earlier than usual on account of scarcity of feed. Others stopped milking because their owners have let them get the habit of putting up their shutters at the same time that the cheese factory boarded up its windows. Now the point arises, can the period of work be extended? That means careful preparation in a variety of ways.

One item may well be noted by the dairyman who has not yet endeavored to shorten that rest-period. It does not follow that a cow giving 1,200 pounds of milk or so during her first month will give as much during the whole season as the cow that gives only 800 pounds the first month. The first one may be dry in a little over seven months and then settle down to extended repose, while the second cow will be producing for ten months, enabling her owner to take advantage of good prices in fall and winter. Obviously, therefore, correct judgment as to a cow's production is to be based on a knowledge of the total weight for the season, not for the best month or two only, for that period of rest is a very variable factor.

Keeping track of the weight given by each cow is simplified by using the forms supplied free by the government. Write to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for samples of the record forms for three days per month, and those for daily weights. It will be still better to take samples as well so as to learn by the test how much fat each cow gives. —C.F.W.

THE BERKSHIRE PIG

The Berkshire is unquestionably the oldest and most widely disseminated of the modern popular breeds of swine, says D. C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa State College. The breed has stood the test of ages and proven its adaptation in practically every agricultural region on the globe. Its outstanding excellence is universally conceded. Berkshire type and quality have been a potent factor in shaping the standards of many of the other breeds either by imitation or by direct resort to Berkshire blood.

The Berkshire history is a history of progress. Yet there are many who remember the old-time Berkshire as a small, nervous, slow-maturing hog. This conception does the modern Berkshire injustice. It is an old prejudice hard to overcome.

They have grown to be one of the largest of all the modern breeds, and while active and good rustlers, their quiet, mild dispositions make them easy feeders, and they mature early.

The modern demand for firmer meat of finer texture and quality free from coarseness and excessive fat makes the Berkshire a prime favorite with the butcher and packer. It is doubtful if any breed meets the general market demand in so high a degree. Other breeds have their distinctive points of excellence, but the Berkshire on the block stands in about the same relation to other breeds as the Aberdeen-Angus cattle to the beef breeds, and the Southdown sheep to the mutton breeds, when put to the final test. A load of well-finished Berkshires almost invariably tops the market.

There should be a more general and concerted effort on the part of Berkshire breeders to finish high-class barrows in carload lots for exhibition and for market toppers. This is one of the surest roads to the popular favor of the practical feeder.

While there is a marked tendency on the market toward smaller carcases of beef, pork and mutton, the farmer still demands large hogs. But they must be easy feeders and capable of finishing at nine or ten months.

The breeders of pure-bred Berkshires should bear in mind the market demands and the demands of the feeder who raises the hogs for market. No breed can ignore these considerations and hold its place in public favor.

The one outstanding demand on the part of the practical producer of all breeders is size—size not at the expense of quality, but size with quality, if possible, and sometimes size regardless of quality. The practical breeder is also placing more emphasis on good feet than formerly.

He has learned that good feet are essential to the profitable hog. The fancy points that are sometimes unduly emphasized by the pure-bred breeder are of little consequence to the feeder for the market. There should be a sound practical reason for every characteristic on which special emphasis is placed by the breeder.

Smooth shoulders are desired, because heavy, prominent shoulders produce a rough carcase, with an excess of cheap meat. Straight, even side, top and bottom lines indicate feeding quality and freedom from soft, flabby tissue in the carcase. Firm meat of fine fibre and good texture is a Berkshire characteristic.

The ultimate end of all breeds is the block, and the practical test is not the most pounds on the scales, but the highest amount of edible meat on the block, with the highest returns in net profit to the producer.

The ear is generally regarded as a point of fancy rather than utility. This is not altogether true. There is a strong tendency toward refinement of type in all breeds of swine. This is manifest in the ear more strikingly than in any other point. The heavy, coarse, pendant ear has been banished from all the standard American breeds. It is a survival of the old unimproved types. A coarse ear indicates a corresponding degree of coarseness of texture thruout the carcase. The law of correlation is certain. This coarseness generally indicates late maturity and an inferior product. It is possible, however, to put too much stress on fine erect ears and short, dished faces. These features carried to the extreme will tend to the expense of size, scale and breeding quality.

True Co-operation

"CO-OPERATION means mutual self-help. It spurns charity and subsidy, state aid, special privilege and class legislation." This is the definition given by Myron T. Herrick at the recent convention of the National Fertilizer Association. No one has ever said it better or in fewer words. But such a definition will not appeal to a large class of so-called co-operators, who think the government should promote, supervise and finance their schemes."—National Stockman and Farmer.

What is it ?

In which class are you lined up? The GGG was organized in 1906 by farmers to help farmers of the West along co-operative lines. Directly or indirectly it has helped every man who grows grain on the Canadian prairies.

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There is no need to wait for government supervision, nor for financial assistance. Jump in yourself and do your part. Co-operate both in selling your grain and in buying your farm needs. When you ship to The GGG you have absolute security, you get courteous treatment and you have prompt returns covering every cent your grain is worth. You are obliged to pay a commission for handling your grain. Let this commission go where it will be used in furthering the co-operative movement.

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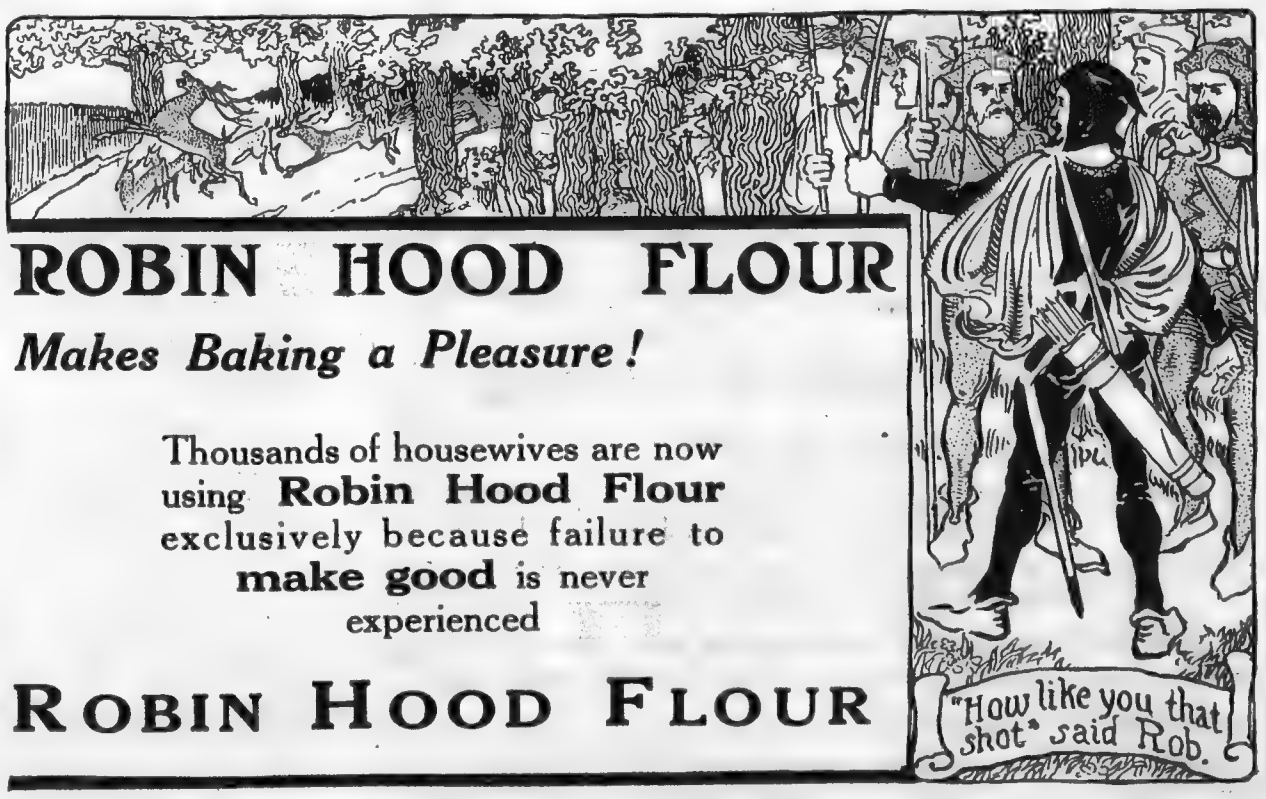

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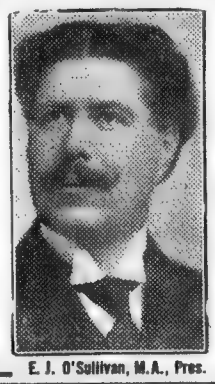

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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

other. What is needed is not a change of system as much as an improvement in the present one, and that will come about as fast as we can find men with principle to conduct our business and by legislative measures making it difficult for any man or combination to secure an excess of wealth at the expense of others.

H. C. WELLS.

RAILWAY NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—I would like to bring before your notice for consideration a matter which every farmer and resident of this outlying district is interested in. We note the parliament at Ottawa has given much thought to solve the problem of work for the unemployed. We are pleased to note that different schemes have been devised whereby this burden may be alleviated. We feel that a suggestion from The Guide, which is the mouthpiece and voice of the farmers, might draw the attention of parliament to a scheme whereby the unemployed, farmers and residents and the country in general would be benefited. We have a beautiful country lying to the northwest, comprised of beautiful agricultural and grazing lands, hills and vales, lakes and dells. A land that is worthy of consideration. A place that is thickly settled with up-to-date farmers and ranchers, where fishing and hunting ranks with the leading grounds of the Dominion. We have been promised a railroad several years ago, which led many homesteaders to take up land. But at the present date we find ourselves so far from railroad facilities that farming, dairying, truck gardening, etc., are too expensive a product for farmers to handle. We wonder if the government would not use their authority in assisting to have a railroad extended, even a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, from some point near or at Shellbrook, and thus relieve the wants of the settlers and open up employment for the unemployed.

W. A. SNOW,
Mount Nebo, Sask. Sec. G.G.A.

FLAMING LIQUID WARFARE

Flaming liquid seems to have taken the place of poisonous gases in the German method of trench warfare. A French official report states that in the region of Hill 213, in the Argonne, the Germans, once more trying to get within reach of Verdun, occupied a French trench, which was recovered in part by a counter attack. The following day, after having made use of flaming liquid, the Germans launched a violent attack in the region of Marie Therese, and succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of the French trenches. The greater part of the ground lost was regained by an immediate counter attack.

Nature on the Prairie

Notes and Photos by S. J. Wigley, Edgerton, Alta.

CHOKE CHERRY
(Pyrus Arbutifolia)

As the name implies, these berries are very astringent except when dead ripe. There is but a small quantity of "flesh" surrounding the "stone," but because of the ease with which they are gathered and their wonderful prolificness these berries are preserved by farmers when other kinds of bush fruits are scarce. The

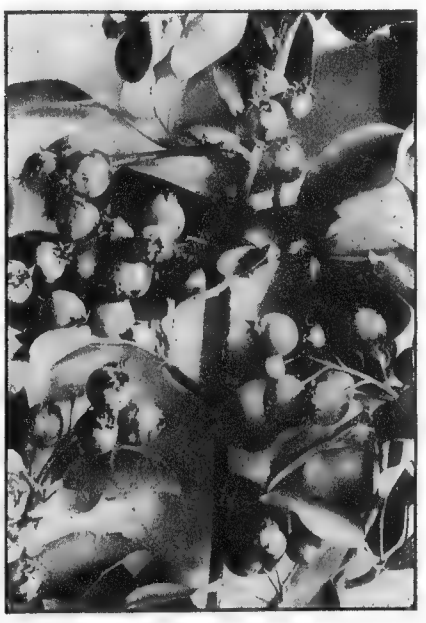
CHOKE CHERRIES

blossoms are very beautiful and give out a rich almond perfume, an indication that prussic acid may be obtained by fermentation of the leaves and fruit. If cut and thrown into heaps this fermentation might take place and the leaves would then be dangerous to stock. Serious illness would also occur should the fermented juice of the fruit be used by human beings. The roots of this bush are exceedingly tough and offer a serious obstacle when breaking new ground.

SASKATOON BERRY

This popular wild fruit tree grows to perfection in the West and northwards to the Arctic zone. In Eastern Canada it is a shy bearer and visitors from that part of the country are astonished at the size and prolificness of the fruit.

The botanical name is amelanchier canadensis, but the bush has also several common names such as June berry, shad



SASKATOON FRUIT

bush, service berry. It is a near relation to the apple, its fruit being really a minature apple. Cultivated varieties are offered for sale by some seed merchants and the plant spreads rapidly from "suckers."

Two aeroplanes were in collision at Chartres. Both fell 200 feet. One aviator, a youth of twenty, was burned to death; the other was severely injured.

REGINA EXHIBITION

This year's exhibition at Regina was a splendid success. From the opening day on Tuesday, July 26, to the finish on the following Saturday, July 31, crowds flocked to the exhibition grounds and were rewarded with seeing one of the very best aggregations of livestock of all kinds ever brought together at Regina. It is perhaps scarcely fair to discriminate between the breeds, but it must be noted that there was a particularly strong showing in the Clydesdale classes. Representative animals of all the breeds were much in evidence, and the exhibition performed a very valuable mission in impressing upon the minds of visitors the correct types towards the attainment of which all breeders should strive. All arrangements connected with the exhibition were very thoroughly made, and a great deal of credit is due Manager Elderkin and his staff for the general success of the show.

Horses

As has already been noted Clydesdales were shown in large numbers and of particularly high quality. One criticism might be made, however, and one which is common to the general type of Clydesdales which are being bred in Western Canada today, and it is that too much attention seems to be given to quality, with a corresponding lack on the score of weight and general draft qualities. As at Brandon, "The Bruce" was again in good fit and came first in aged stallions. In two-year-olds a great colt, out of "The Bruce," "Count of Hillcrest," took the red and later was awarded grand championship over his sire. Female champion was the first prize two-year-old filly "Princess Carruchan," owned by Will Grant. The judge was E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

Percherons were out in good numbers. W. E. and R. C. Upper, of Calgary, were up against some strong competition, but managed to keep the long end of top honors. Champion stallion was "Frank J.," owned by D. Hepburn, Roleau, Sask., and best female was "Rosine," owned by W. E. and R. C. Upper.

Some particularly good Belgians were on show, and last year's splendid string brought in from Arlington Beach by A. A. Downey, and which did much to show the strong points of the breed at that time, was, if possible, eclipsed this year. Last year's champion, "Orange de Hopstade," was first in his class and champion of the breed. "Lili de Comet," owned by Geo. Rupp, Lampman, Sask., was an outstanding champion female.

Suffolks were represented by one stud, namely that of the Arm River Stock Farm, Girvin, Sask. This is a new exhibit and called forth much favorable comment. The aged stallion, "Ashmore Oliver," is a very good type, and "Major Ashmore" was a particularly promising two-year-old. In females, one of the filly foals gives great promise of future form.

Cattle

The judge, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., had some tough propositions in the Shorthorn classes. Practically all the animals competing at Brandon were up again together with a couple of good herds owned by E. B. Cutler, Rouleau, and J. W. Barnett, Moose Jaw, Sask. Some changes were made in placings, most noticeable being the pulling up of Auld's "Nonpareil 46th" from fourth at Brandon to first at Regina, putting "Emma of Oak Bluff," first at Brandon to fourth at Regina, and putting "Sittyton Lady," the second prize animal, down to fifth. Then in the aged bull class Barron's "Oakdale Star," first at Brandon, got third at Regina, while Watt's "Browndale," second at Brandon, got first at Regina. "Gainford Perfection" was champion male and "Silver Queen" champion female.

About the same line up of Aberdeen Angus as at Brandon received about the same placings at Regina. "Evreux of Harviestown," McGregor's bull, was grand champion, and "Key of Heather 2nd" champion female.

Herefords were shown in particularly good form, and the class of animals competing was excellent thruout. The Arm River Stock Farm was an added competitor at Regina, and received a very fair share of the awards. Grand champion bull was Jas. Page's "Bonnie Brae 31st," and grand champion female was J. A. Chapman's "Beau Fairy."

Holstein competition was very keen, and Prof. George A. Day, of Guelph, had some difficult line ups to place. "Count Tensen A" was male grand champion, and "Jacoba Tensen," a very promising senior calf, not only won the class but was also placed junior champion and female champion of the Holsteins.

Two herds of Ayrshires, that of R. Ness, de Winton, Alta., and F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask., afforded fair competition, and in Jerseys, B. H. Bull, of Brampton, Ont., and J. H. Harper and Sons, Westlock, Alta., again opposed one another.

The various breeds of sheep and swine were well represented, and in some departments keen contests were evident.

THE VALUE OF A SILO

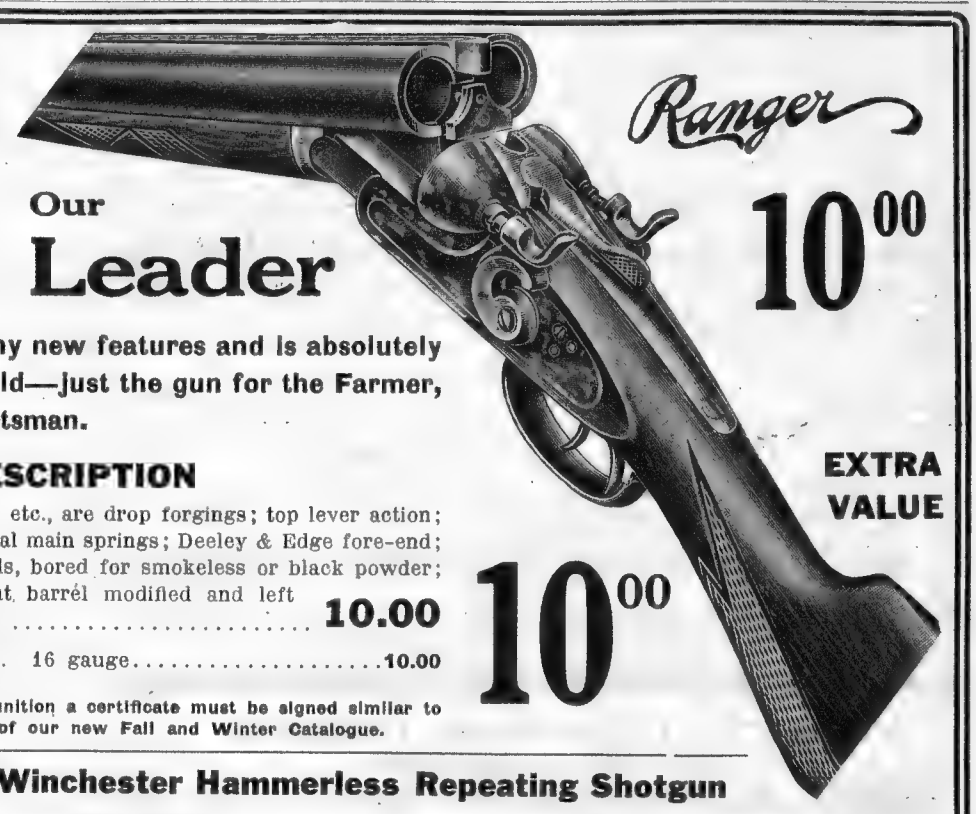
In a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette there appears a very interesting and instructive editorial under the heading of "Eight Per Cent." It is timely that attention should be drawn to the value of the silo wherever stock is kept, accordingly the following is reprinted in full:

"This title—eight per cent.—has no reference to usurious interest. Many a farmer knows what it means in that connection. A lot of western farmers can recollect what 2 per cent. means—2 per cent. a month. But the farmer is concerned in this 8 per cent. because it is the estimated part of the 1914 corn crop that was cut into the silo. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has done the guessing which figures also that 11 per cent. of that crop was cut green for tiding over the period of parched pastures. Prospects are not particularly alarming at this time for a repetition of this soiling use of the crop now on the ground. The 81 per cent. remaining after these subtractions represents the part of the crop that was husked. Who can rebuke preachers of improvement in farm methods if occasionally they lose patience? After all these years of silo preaching, and demonstrations of profit that should carry conviction to the dullest or the most skeptical, only 8 per cent. of last year's corn crop was harvested in a way to preserve all its nutrients and to render its feeding easy and convenient. In 1910 only 3.5 per cent. of the crop was siloed, which shows progress, even if at a somewhat slow pace. When to the inertia of habit is joined the obstruction of prejudice it takes a strong pull to go forward. The corn crop is late over wide stretches. Frosts normally-timed will catch some of it. The farmer can buy insurance on the growing feed-value of his fields from the underwriters, some of whom will take a chance on anything, or he can buy a silo. We recommend the silo. And we recommend it whether the season is early or late, or wet or dry."

This advice is sound, and many farmers in the West would benefit if more attention were paid to the truth it contains.

The staff of Melbourne University has united in the invention of a respirator reputed to be 100 per cent. more effective than any now in use in the European war theatre, says a Reuter despatch from Melbourne.

Our Fall and Winter Sporting Booklet, containing latest prices on Automobile Accessories and all supplies for Canadian pastimes, will be mailed free on request



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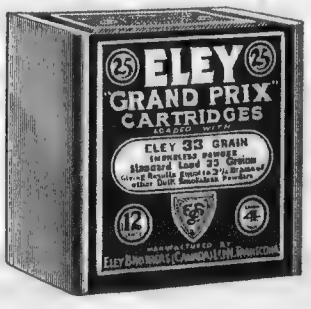

22M211X. Eley's Smokeless Shot Shells. A very popular medium priced shell, loaded with Eley's Special powder and chilled shot. Good clean shooters, all this year's loading.
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Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose $1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

MISSTATEMENT REGARDING FENCE

Q. I bought, under agreement of sale, an improved farm. The sales agent told me the fence on one side was on the road allowance and that I could move it onto the land. When I went to move it I found it was on land owned by a party who would not let me take it. Can I demand back the money I have paid, as I am not getting what I bought? The last payment is not due till next year.—X., Alta.

A. You cannot get money back and be relieved from agreement, but you can claim compensation if you have suffered any damages.

HOMESTEAD REQUIREMENTS

Q. Can a widow take a homestead without having any children, or if she has grown up children? If she files on a homestead may she marry again before proving up?—S. B., Alta.

A. A widow cannot file on a homestead unless she is the head of a family. In other words a widow to be eligible for filing on a homestead must have a minor child or children dependent upon her. If she is eligible to take up a homestead she may marry at any time before obtaining her patent.

A CORRECTION

Q. Can a village school district in Saskatchewan collect taxes on personal property such as farm machinery, horses, cattle, etc., belonging to the farmers living outside the village? I live two and a half miles from town and have paid taxes on a valuation of $1,000 personal property for the year 1914.—W. R. H., Sask.

A. This question was incorrectly answered in the July 14 issue of The Guide, since it appears that an amendment was made to the school assessment act stating that all personal property and buildings situated outside the limits of the village are exempt from the school taxation.

TREATMENT OF BREAKING

Q. I have broken about 60 acres during June and July and owing to wet weather, I do not know whether to disc it or let it lie until the rains stop. There is quite a lot of native couch grass in this prairie and the continual wet weather makes it shoot out of the upturned sod. What should I do with it?

A. Under the circumstances about the only thing you can do is to let the land lie until the rains cease and then, if absolutely necessary, disc it and harrow it only when it is really dry, cleaning out the harrows at each end of the field and burning the roots and trash which will be gathered up by them. Since native couch grass is present it would certainly not be advisable to cut up the roots with the disc any more than is necessary and never when the ground is wet.

TUMBLING MUSTARD CONTROL

Q. Will tumbling mustard seed sprout and start growing in new breaking? I broke about 4 inches deep and I believe that would be too deep to start them growing with a chance to destroy them this year. What is it best to do to control this weed?—

A. The tumbling mustard seed left on the ground by plants blowing over the prairies this fall and winter will probably germinate in the spring. With proper cultural methods and the sowing of clean seed little trouble should be experienced in controlling this weed. It is an annual and a stroke with the harrows just before seeding in the spring when the first plants make their appearance, should kill nearly all the weeds. Then, if the grain gets a good start it will get ahead and crowd out any weeds which germinate later. On land which has been worked for some years and has become badly infested with mustard one good summer fallowing will get rid of practically all the mustard in the field.

MACHINERY MISREPRESENTED

Q. I bought last spring what was represented to be an overhauled plowing outfit from a machinery company. There is nothing overhauled about it. What steps can I take to obtain redress?—T. B., Sask.

A. You can sue the company for misrepresentation.

FRUIT BULLETIN

Niagara District Peach Season is now open, and the favorite Yellow St. John about ready. Some excellent white flesh Peaches will also be in. The Plum season is now bringing in many good varieties. Tomatoes also ready.

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Butter, Eggs, Live Poultry, Pork, Lambs, Mutton, Beef, Veal, Hides, Wool and Potatoes—in fact ANYTHING you produce.

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Spring Chickens, Turkeys and Geese	Best Market Prices

Live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates sent on Request. Money order sent back on receipt of goods.

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Old Ducks	10c
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Hens	10-11c
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Roosters	9c
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

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Marketing Your Grain

Continued from Page 8

has to take delivery it is not worth as much as when he bought it, he might try to evade his contract. On the other hand if anyone has sold grain for future delivery and when delivery time comes it is worth more than when he sold it, he might naturally desire to escape making delivery. It is to guard against these possibilities that there has been worked out the system of daily settlement of differences between buyers and sellers according to market fluctuations. This is done on the Winnipeg Exchange thru a separate organization which is subsidiary to the exchange proper and to which belong practically all members of the exchange who trade extensively in futures. It is The Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association, commonly called the Clearing House. All members of the Clearing House report to it daily their standing upon the market, both as buyers and as sellers, and the profit or loss resulting to them due to the market fluctuations. Payments are made and received every day with the statements, so that everybody's standing at the close of business hours is adjusted to zero. The Clearing House itself not only acts as intermediary receiving and making all adjusting payments, but also actually assumes all purchases and sales and is

Dominion Government elevator at Halifax, N.S.

liable for delivery thereof and payment therefor. It makes a small charge for its services, the profits of which have been built up into a large fund which gives the organization substantial backing and financial responsibility. Since its liabilities are reduced each day to zero, it can only be responsible for the fluctuations of one day and only on the trades of defaulting members. It is very rare indeed that the Clearing House has to assume the liabilities of any of its members.

When delivery time comes, if future trades have not been cancelled by the parties thereto, arrangement is made thru the Clearing House for delivery of the grain itself as between members. This enables the sellers to quickly place grain where it should go and thus to make enormous deliveries in a single day.

Cash Sales Basis Options

Altho a large amount of grain is delivered on future contracts thru the Clearing House, a much greater amount is delivered direct to purchasers before delivery may be required by the terms of the contract. Thus a seller may sell a thousand bushels of grain to a buyer for delivery three months hence. He actually desires to make delivery only one month hence. When that time comes he arranges with the buyer to take delivery immediately at an agreed discount under the future and to cancel the original contract for future delivery. This utilizes all of the advantages of dealing in futures and does not in any way prejudice the fair cash value of the grain. In fact, this is the generally accepted method now used in handling all cash sales.

Continued Next Week

SOMETHING TO LEARN

We have not believed that Protection ever imposed any serious burden upon agriculture in Canada.—Toronto News.

You Need a Silo

Every Farmer who Feeds Dairy Cows, Beef Cattle or Sheep can Save the Price of a Good Silo Every Year by Feeding Silage

NEXT winter when dairy products are bringing the best prices and your cows are practically dry because they have only dry feed you will realize how much you need a silo.

Why not put the silo up now? You still have plenty of time and when you bear in mind that the silo will actually pay for itself before the first year you can easily afford it. In fact, no man who feeds dairy cows, beef cattle or sheep can afford to be without silage.

Ask any man who is feeding silage and he will tell you his silo is one of the best investments he ever made. It cuts down his feeding costs, increases his profits, his stock thrive better and there is less work.

Let us have your order now for an Ideal Green Feed Silo. We can ship it promptly, and you will get it in plenty of time to have it erected and ready for filling this Fall.

Ask for prices, terms and complete information regarding this silo. You cannot buy as good a silo for less money and no matter how much you pay you will not get a better silo than the Ideal Green Feed.

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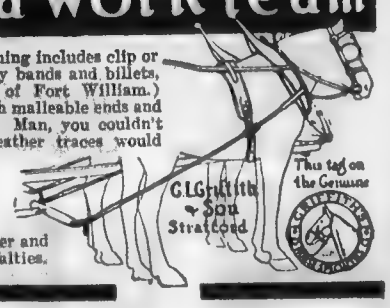

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See them at your dealer's or write us. Mention this paper and we will send you an interesting booklet of harness specialties.

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

WHAT WILD FOLK LIVE BEST?

Of the wild things, insects, birds or animals, that live in your district which have the easiest life? That is, which have the best way of hiding, the quickest and simplest method of getting their food, and the most comfortable homes?

Now there's such a very hard question for you that I am going to make a contest of it and give prizes for the three best letters answering this question, but they must be good letters you know, not dull stupid reading, which they might very well be under the circumstances.

I have a feeling some way that the boys will be prize winners in this contest, and that reminds me that I almost forgot to say that the prizes will, as usual, be story books, unless some prize winner would prefer a nature book instead.

The old rules of contests apply to this one, that all the writers must be under seventeen years of age, must get the teacher or a parent to certify that the work is original and the age given correct. Letters must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, and they must all reach this office not later than September 20. Care must be taken to address them clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Having won one or more prizes does not disqualify anyone from trying again.

DIXIE PATTON.

A LONELY GIRL

I would like to go thru high school and get well educated and then either be a stenographer or else a telephone operator. Then when I got some money I would go for a trip to Ontario to my grandmother's and then go to St. Anns if my great-grandmother lives till then, which I don't expect. Then I might go to California and to England, which I love best next to Ontario.

Well, then, I would like to live with grandmother and have chickens, geese, turkeys and a garden. Then I would come back and see mother and father again. Then, as they would be getting old, I would likely stay at home again for a while. I am not thinking of older life just now, as my poor little brother, aged ten, died on February 23.

I would like someone to write me a letter, as I feel very lonely. I am twelve years old.

ALICE STEWART.

TO KEEP A STORE

It is hard to think what trade is best to do. I think the best trade is to keep a store and that's what I want to do when I am grown up. Not because there are some candies and all sorts of things, but because I would not have to travel far for groceries and I would never get too poor. If I ever get rich I would give some of the groceries away for presents to the poor people and help them out. That would be a good thing for the poor people then. Then I would go to the lumber-man and ask for some lumber. Then I would build the store larger and higher so that if anyone came in they might not be able to find me quickly. That is the best trade I can think of.

FRANK REJC, Age 11.

Skipton, Sask.

AN ORPHAN HOME

The place where I want to live is in California. When I get big I want to be very rich and have a large house built to bring up little orphan children. In my house I am going to have eleven rooms. I am going to have a parlor, a library, dining-room, kitchen, bath-room, a bed-room for myself and three bedrooms for the little orphan children. I would also have a spare bed-room and an attic for the orphan children to play in. In my parlor I am going to have a piano, a parlor table, with nice house plants on it, and nice chairs. In my library I am going to have a library set and a bookcase with all kinds of books in it. In my dining-room I am going to have a buffet and a large dining table and chairs. In my kitchen I am going to have a large range stove and a kitchen cabinet and some chairs. In my bedrooms I am going to have a wash-stand in each room and a dresser. I am going to have the attic fixed up for a play room for the orphan children. I am going to have carpets in all the bedrooms and in the parlor and library and dining-room and linoleum on the kitchen floor. I am going to have a basement and furnace to heat all the rooms. I am going to have a laundry in the basement. I am going to have hot and cold water in the kitchen, bath-room and laundry. I am going to have a nice lawn and nice flower beds, with all kinds of nice flowers in them, an orchard with all kinds of fruits in it, and a vegetable garden with all kinds of vegetables in it. I am going to teach the children to take care of the flower garden, vegetable garden and the orchard. I will send the children to school and teach them to be good. And when they are old enough to take care of themselves, they can go and work for their own living.

S. L. E., Age 11 years.

ON THE FARM

I live on the farm with my parents and brother. I would wish to live with them and go to school till I am about nineteen or twenty. Then I would be willing to stay at home and help my parents, or, if I had to go out to work, I would like to work on a farm till I am about twenty-three; then, if I should get married I would like to live on a farm in a district that is well settled and be able to help others in social affairs. I would like to travel occasionally and have a comfortable home and a barn. I would like to have a team of drivers, some geese and chickens, two or three good milk cows to call my own, and a nice pocket book, and I hope there would be a church, so that I could go. In the long winter months I would like to be able to go to a concert or dance or any other social affair and to be near a lake so as to be able to skate.

FRANCES M. SHURY, Age 13.
Drummond Creek P.O.,
Battleford, Sask.

LOTS OF COMPANY

When I am grown up I would like to be a teacher or a stenographer, and every month, after being paid, I would give so much of it to the home for orphans and to the poor.

I would like to have a ten-roomed house, five rooms down stairs and five up. I would like to have a nice veranda, lawn and trees. I would have the vegetables at the back and the flower garden at the front. I would want to build near a river or lake, so I could give boating and garden parties. In winter I could give skating parties. We would have pleasure in summer or winter and it would help pass the time away.

I would like to have lots of room, so I could have company in summer or winter. We could go for a ride in the cutter or sleigh with all our friends. In the summer we could ride in the buggy or democrat and ride on horseback.

I am very fond of travelling and would go to the United States first, then to England, Spain, France, Italy, Holland and Belgium.

EVA STADY, Age 12.

AN ENGINEER

This is my first try at story writing and I hope to see it in print. First I want a good education, then I would like to be an engineer on a train. I would like to have a small engine to run a feed chopper. I just love to be making all kinds of things, like engines, boats and windmills; any kind of new thing I see. I want to have an automobile and run it myself. I want to be a rich man. I want to own a fine farm with a nice house and a big barn on it. I would like to travel too.

KENNETH HALL, Age 10.
Abbey, Sask.

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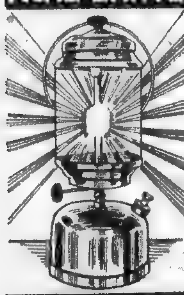

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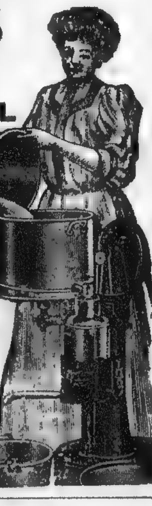

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

EASY SUNDAY DINNERS

The July meeting of the Woodlawn Women Grain Growers was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Miller, on July 1. Owing to the disagreeable wind, not as many as usual were present, however all were in a holiday humor and the meeting progressed in a particularly pleasant manner. Business was commenced by a resolution by Mrs. Doeg on the suggestion of Mrs. Campbell, who was not present, that a Red Cross committee be appointed with power to send linen collected by members to Red Cross headquarters, and also to investigate other lines of Red Cross work that the club might take up. Those appointed to serve on the committee were Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Wm. Doeg, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Van Northwick, Mrs. A. Doeg and Mrs. Sparrow.

It was also suggested that the members who visited the university grounds on excursion for that purpose and members who attended lectures given at the better farming train, report on visits at the next club meeting.

Mrs. Wm. Doeg and Mrs. A. Doeg led in a very able manner the subject on "Easy Sunday Dinners." Excellent recipes for good things that might be prepared on Saturday were given. It was recommended that vegetables and fowl be cooked on Saturday and taken from the water in which they were cooked. Jellied meats were given a place of prominence in the menu as being especially nourishing.

Recipes for steamed meat pie, orange custard and prune whip were welcomed, and proved most appetizing by their mere naming.

After a delicious lunch, served by the hostess, the meeting adjourned to meet at the home of Mrs. Pollock, in August.

Club members or others who are willing to give clothing to the many needy cases in the drought stricken district, please communicate with Miss Erma Stocking, provincial secretary W.G.G.A., Delisle, Sask.

A TENNYSON DAY

Dear Miss Stocking:—You have not received a report from the Snakebite W.G.G.A. for some time, but we have been having splendid meetings lately. The eleventh regular meeting was held at Mrs. Fitzmaurice's on May 4. The topic for the month was "The Life of Tennyson," on which Mrs. Stokes prepared an especially good paper, which I am enclosing for publication. At that meeting each of us responded to the roll call by giving a quotation from Tennyson.

I am very sorry to say that I have resigned my position as secretary-treasurer, owing to the fact that I am about to leave Snakebite. Mrs. Fitzmaurice has been elected to take that position. You will therefore kindly address all communications to her.

Yours very truly,
OLIVE E. COLLINS

Alfred, Lord Tennyson

Alfred Tennyson was born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, in the year 1809. His father was rector of that parish and his mother was the daughter of a clergyman. His first attempt at poetry was when a mere child, but the first published work was a little book of verse called "Poems by Two Brothers," being the joint work of himself and his brother Charles, which was issued in 1827. He published several poems during the next five years, and then wisely kept silence for the period of ten years, at the close of which his matured genius burst upon the world in a volume of beautiful poetry which at once placed him in the forefront of English poets. In 1851 he succeeded Wordsworth as Poet Laureate. He lived a retired life on the Isle of Wight, seldom appearing in public, happy in the society of his wife and children. He died October 6, 1892, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Tennyson, deservedly, is one of the best known and most popular of all British poets, and his poems are read and quoted by all classes and ranks. While in many of his works he rises to sublime heights, yet his thoughts are never clothed in a mist of words so densely as to bewilder and confuse the reader, and thus he escapes the fault that makes that great brother poet, Browning, so incomprehensible to the average mind.

In a paper of this length it is impossible to enter into an exhaustive description and classification of his poems. All we can do is to merely mention a few of his most important. Perhaps the one that is most widely connected with his name and which in the estimation of most is his finest work is "In Memoriam," that wonderful monument to his undying love for his friend, Arthur Hallam. Another beautiful series is his "Idylls of the King," while other well known ones are "The Princess" and "Maud." He wrote many beautiful lyrics, ballads and sonnets, and also several dramas, which are not as well known as his other works, among these is a series of historical dramas.

Tennyson was a deeply religious man, tho perhaps not one who made a parade of religion, but no one can read his poems without seeing revealed in them a trust and faith in God. Take these lines from "The Passing of Arthur":

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore
let Thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and
day.

Or the closing lines of "In Memoriam":

That God, which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.

Or the beautiful poem, "Crossing the Bar," which he wrote in his eighty-first year, and which he said was to be placed at the end of every book of his poems, ending thus:

For tho from out our bourne of Time
and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

In concluding this brief and fragmentary account of the life of Tennyson, I cannot close without quoting from a patriotic poem, "Hands All Round," which, tho written many years before the sad and bitter struggle in which we are now engaged, expresses our sentiments as if but newly penned, as we read with mingled feeling of pride and grief of the gallant stand and sad death of so many of our own brave Canadian boys who are laying down their lives for the Empire, that the principles of liberty and righteousness may prevail:

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our British Empire whole;
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole.
To England under Indian skies
To those dark millions of her realm;
To Canada whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman hold the helm.
Hands all round.
God the traitor's hope confound.
To this great name of Britain drink,
my friends,
And all her glorious Empire round and
round.

BETTER FARMING TRAIN

Dear Miss Stocking:—Mrs. Ferry, who was our recent secretary, has resigned, and I have been elected to the office for the balance of the year. Many thanks for your suggestions in regard to the better farming train. The members of the Grain Growers' Association, both men's and women's sections, are doing all they can to draw on a big crowd. The women's section will serve tea from 5 to 7 o'clock.

MRS. H. BEATTIE,
Sec., Bratton W.G.G.A.

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We have openings for four good men to act as travelling subscription solicitors for The Guide; two in the Province of Alberta, and two in the Province of Saskatchewan. None need apply except those who can furnish a clean record, and are prepared to devote all their time to the work. This is a good opening for a man who is not afraid of work. We have agents on the road who are making from $75.00 to $100.00 per month and expenses in the summer months and they will increase this in the fall and winter. In sending application, state age, whether married or single, previous experience and present occupation, also furnish us with the names of two responsible men to whom we can refer as to your integrity and ability. It would also be well to mention if there is any territory which you would specially prefer to work. Address your reply to

Circulation Manager, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

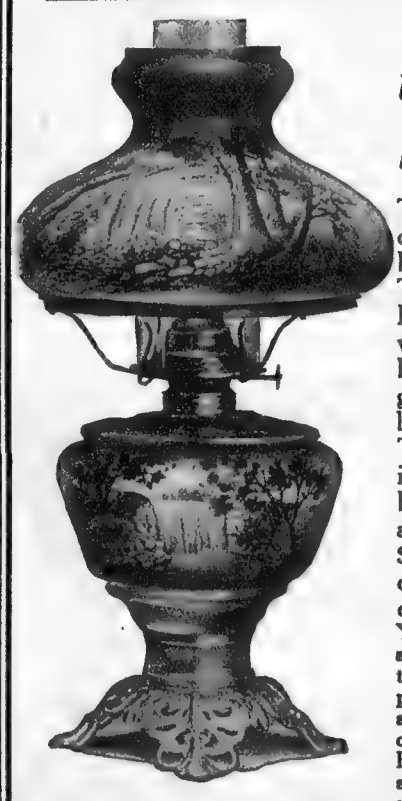
LADIES!

Provide yourself against the Fall and Winter with one of these handsome **Sweater Coats**

The summer season is now at its height, but it will not be so very long before Jack Frost will be around again. Why not take time by the forelock and secure one of these comfortable and becoming garments now? If you bought such a sweater at one of your retail stores it would cost you $5.00. They are all wool and double breasted, very neat, serviceable, and well made in every respect. North-West turn down collar, fastened with pearl buttons, two pockets, double cuffs. This style of coat is most popular both in city and country. It can be supplied in combination colors of fawn and khaki or solid colors white, cardinal or navy blue.

Ladies!

Would You like to have a Lamp like this?



This handsomely decorated parlor or sitting-room coal oil lamp has been secured by us on special terms. The lamp is fitted with No. "B" Burner and Chimney and is supplied with a shade. Both shades and bowls are made of specially treated glass artistically decorated in a number of beautifully colored designs. The lamp which is twenty-one inches high is mounted on polished brass and presents a very handsome appearance. It sells regularly for $3.50, and will be a handsome ornament as well as a useful piece of furniture in any home.

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The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

Why is it that so little of the delicious wild fruit in which this country abounds finds its way to the city? During the eight years I lived in the city I never tasted wild fruit with the exception of some wild plums and saskatoons some friends in the country were kind enough to send me. Not a strawberry or raspberry did we see. Even black currants and gooseberries were as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. City people miss a great many things and not the least of these is the wild fruit. There are so many ways of preserving these fruits and combining them in jelly, jam, etc., one can have a great variety from the wild fruits alone.

In the days before refrigerator cars our grandmothers were entirely dependent on wild and home grown fruits. They did not even have "self sealers" and only a limited amount of sugar. Still they "preserved" fruits we know. I wonder if any of our readers know of any of these pioneer methods of preserving fruit, if so won't you write and tell us about them. This year when sugar is so high and fruit such a welcome addition to the bill of fare, these methods might be of great service.

Raspberry Jelly

Raspberry jelly is rather an expensive luxury. It takes a good many raspberries and a lot of sugar, but is very delicious. Mash the raspberries well. Set on the back of the stove and simmer gently until the juice is well extracted. Put in a cheesecloth bag to drip. Boil juice for five minutes, measure, add a cup of sugar to each cup of juice. Boil three minutes and pour in glasses. The berries must not be too ripe. Half currant and half raspberry makes an excellent combination.

Raspberry Vinegar

A little of this mixed with water makes a delicious and refreshing drink. Mash the berries well and cover with one pint of cider vinegar to three pounds berries. Let stand twenty-four hours, stirring frequently, strain thru double cheese cloth. Add one pound sugar to one pint juice, boil ten minutes.

Cranberry Ade

Cook half a cup of cranberries in a generous cup of water until the skins break. Mash the fruit and strain thru cheese cloth. Do not squeeze. Add one teaspoonful lemon juice and three and a half tablespoonfuls sugar. Make very cold and serve.

Iced Tea

These warm days iced tea seems to fill the bill better than hot tea with cream and sugar.

Make a pot of tea with two teaspoonfuls tea, two cups boiling water. Fill tumblers with cracked ice, pour tea over this. Add one slice lemon to each glass and serve.

Ginger Punch

One cup cold water, one cup sugar, half pound Canton ginger, half cup orange juice, half cup lemon juice.

Chop ginger, add to water and sugar, boil fifteen minutes. Add fruit juice, strain, cool and add crushed ice.

Highbush Cranberry and Apple Jelly

The cranberries combined with apples make a more delicately flavored jelly than the cranberries alone, and the color is beautiful.

Use one-third cranberry, two-thirds apples—crabapples are best. Add a little water, cook until soft and put in jelly bag to drip. When all the juice is extracted boil for five or eight minutes, measure, add cup of sugar to cup of juice. Boil three or four minutes and pour in glasses.

Apple and choke cherries make an excellent jelly.

Gooseberry Jelly

Wash green gooseberries and put to cook in a little water. Cook until they are soft and burst open. Turn into jelly bag and drain. Measure juice, return to fire and boil eight minutes. Add as much sugar as there is juice, boil two minutes and turn into glasses.

Currant Sherbet

One pint of currant juice. Make a heavy syrup of one pint water and one pintsugar. When thick stir into currant juice and add enough water to make a quart. Put the liquid into freezer, drop in the white of one egg and freeze same as ice cream. Raspberries and currants make a fine sherbet.

Spiced Gooseberries

Spiced gooseberries are a fine accompaniment for cold meat or fowl. Five pounds gooseberries, four pounds brown sugar, one pint vinegar, one tablespoon cinnamon, one tablespoon cloves. Boil all together until thick.

To Preserve Red Currants Without Cooking

Weigh equal parts of fruit and sugar. Mash fruit and add sugar. Let stand twenty-four hours, stirring frequently. Put in sterilized jars. The secret of success in this is that every berry must be mashed, otherwise the fruit will ferment.

Blueberry Batter Pudding

Blueberries, strawberries, raspberries or almost any of the small fruits may be used for this.

Batter No. 1—Half pint cream, one and a half cups flour, two eggs, one tablespoon butter, two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Batter No. 2—One tablespoonful butter, half cup sugar, one egg, three-quarters cup milk, two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Pour this batter over fruit and steam or bake.

Batter No. 3—One egg, two cups flour, two-thirds cup milk, four level tablespoons butter, one cup sugar, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, or one of cream of tartar and half of soda. Put over fruit as before and bake.

Serve with the following sauce: Two eggs, one cup fruit sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla, a pinch of salt. Beat eggs well, add sugar gradually and beat again.

Berry Tea Cake

This is particularly good for tea as it is simple and easily made. Cream, two tablespoonfuls (level) of butter and one cup of sugar. Add one egg and three-quarters cup of milk, mix two and a half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and one-quarter teaspoonful salt. Add these to other ingredients and lightly stir in one cup berries. Pour mixture into a shallow buttered pan and bake for half an hour. Serve hot with butter.

Vanilla Ice Cream

Vanilla ice cream is excellent served with hot chocolate sauce.

Vanilla Ice Cream No. 1—Two quarts cream, two cups sugar, vanilla to taste, half teaspoon salt.

Vanilla Ice Cream No. 2—Make a boiled custard, using two eggs to one pint milk. Beat the eggs, have the milk boiling hot and pour a little at a time on the eggs. Put the whole in a double boiler, add the sugar and cook until the custard coats the spoon. When cool use two pints of cream to one of custard, flavor and freeze.

Serve with Hot Chocolate Sauce

One cup water, three-quarters cup sugar, one-quarter cake of unsweetened chocolate.

Blend one tablespoonful corn starch in two tablespoonfuls water, grate the chocolate, mix with the sugar, pour over it the boiling water and cook until thick as honey. Add one teaspoonful vanilla.

Baked Peaches

Baked peaches are a nice change and served with whipped cream "go to the right spot" every time. Pare the peaches and remove the stones, keeping peaches as whole as possible. Make a thin syrup. Put peaches in, set in oven and bake until tender. These are nice if the centres are filled with chopped nuts.

SEND YOUR GOOD RECIPES

I know that a great many readers of this column are excellent cooks and have choice recipes of every variety. I want them to help me make this column the best possible and particularly send me their tried and tested recipes, especially seasonable ones. Recipes for preserving fall fruits and pickling would be very timely just now. Just address them "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg," and I will be sure to get them.

Farm Experiences

KEEP POULTRY ACCOUNTS

The poultrykeeper's unpardonable sin is the failure to keep accounts. There are no end of articles written about the profits from poultry keeping, and none of them answer anyone's question as to whether or not poultry keeping is profitable for him. For example: I have a friend who was working in the freight office of a railroad. His health failed and the doctors told him that he must work outdoors. He bought ten acres of land adjoining the city in which he was working and went into poultry. He raises Wyandottes, runs several incubators and sells the cockerels as broilers, and has a long laying house extending clear across his property in which he keeps the pullets till they have laid for one season. He has one cow and one horse. He buys all his feed from farmers outside the city and hauls it himself. His eggs and broilers are all sold to private customers who know him personally. They are all well-to-do city folk who do not like to trust the general market, and pay him ten cents a dozen above the market for eggs, because he guarantees them laid not more than three days before delivery. They pay five cents above the market for his broilers, because they are all finished before killing and dressed nicely and delivered promptly. They can call him up on the phone and have what they want delivered when they want it, and can be sure that they are going to get a first class article. Suppose he writes an account of his success in a paper and I decide to increase my poultry, expecting to profit in the same way. I will be badly disappointed, and my disappointment will be due to my own lack of judgment. There are two great differences between his poultry keeping and mine. He has a direct market with no one between him and his customers. Several people handle my eggs before they reach the consumer. Poultry is his sole business and receives his whole attention. It is a side line with me.

No sensible farmer is without poultry. My problem is as to how many hens to keep. How am I to find out the point at which my profits cease to increase in proportion to the time and expense expended and the point at which I am increasing my work faster than my income? By keeping accounts with my own flock and in no other way. There is an astonishing difference between the profit per hen in a small flock and in a large one under any circumstances and especially when the flock is running on free range and receives little attention.

No large flock of hens is profitable which does not receive expert care. Here is a very important item in poultry culture which few farmers seem to notice: When hens are running on free range they will range only about the same distance from their roosting quarters whether the flock is large or small; in other words, the large flock covers no more range than a small one. Of course this range will differ with the breed, but not with the size of the flock. Leghorns will cover a larger range than larger fowls, but a hundred Leghorns will cover no more range than fifty. Enough grain is by no means all that hens need to insure profitable laying. Unless the other requirements are met by expert attention the fowls must supply them from the range. If there are more hens than can find enough on the range, the profit per hen is always lowered. Quite often the profit of the flock is lowered. In some cases the number of eggs laid is less than would be laid by a smaller number adapted to the range. An acquaintance of mine once went into pure-bred Plymouth Rocks by buying eggs from one of the most famous breeders of the breed. The next year he was quite successful in hatching and developed a large flock. As they were more attractive than any others in the neighborhood he had many tempting offers for hens and kept cutting down his flock. He told me one day, as a matter of great astonishment to him, that cutting down the flock did not cut down the egg yield; that he was getting as many eggs as before he sold any hens. The flock was producing what the range provided the material for, as he lacked the poultry knowledge to provide properly for the larger flock. Fifty is a large flock to run on the same range unless they are handled by a poultry expert. Of course you don't believe it, but keep account with a hundred for one year; the next year cut out fifty and keep the best and youngest fifty, and if you don't make more profit on the fifty than you did on the hundred you will be an exception to the rule. Too large a flock on the same range increases the work and decreases the profit. A large number of hens on a farm may be profitable, but there must be someone with time to devote to them and poultry knowledge in proportion to the size of the flock. If someone with many other things to do must look after them and they must all run in one flock, fifty is the outside limit that can be kept to best advantage. Prove it by keeping accounts.

W. J. THOMAS

Drumheller, Alta.

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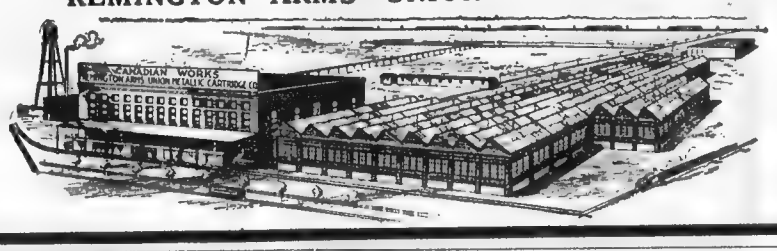

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3a

What Farmers Ask Me

To Control Wild Oats

Q.—Can I rid my farm of wild oats? I have recently bought land here and there is a good deal of these oats on it. If possible, I would like to get the land in such shape this fall that I can have a good crop next year. The land I refer to was summer-fallowed in 1913.

Kaiser, Sask. —H.R.

A.—Freeing land from wild oats is a work that requires both patience and time. Do not think you can clean up your farm in part of a season or even in two whole seasons. In this case it would be best to disc in the fall as soon as the crop is cut that portion of the farm where the oats are worst. Handle it as summer-fallow the next season by plowing at least 6 inches deep in June, packing and harrowing immediately and cultivating throughout the season to keep down the weeds. Then in early September the summer-fallow could be sown with fall rye, which can be cut and taken off before the wild oats mature the next season. The land could then be either fall plowed or summer-fallowed again.

If you are keeping any stock it would be best to seed down a portion of the farm with Western Rye grass and alfalfa, sowing about 8 pounds of each per acre. This should be handled in the following manner: Disc the land this fall, plow about 6 inches deep in the latter part of May, pack, harrow and seed it down the same day without a nurse crop. Then any weeds that may come up can be clipped off during the season. Another portion of the farm that is not so badly infested can be disced this fall and spring plowed early and sown to barley of some early maturing sort, such as Success.

The cleanest portion of the farm could be sown to wheat or oats. Some good reading matter on this subject is to be found in the following bulletins: "Preparing the Land for Grain Crops," "Result of Our Field Husbandry Forage Crop and Cereal Tests." These may be obtained by writing to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 14, 1915

Wheat—Price losses of around 1½ to 2 cents were caused during the week on cash wheat. Cash sales have been very small. Bids from abroad have been reported as several cents out of line, and owing to this few sales have been made. General weather conditions in the Northwest have been fair. October wheat, which was quoted at 105⅛ on August 7, closed today at 103¼, a loss of 1⅞ during the week. The prospect of new wheat being placed on the market in large quantities at an early date has depressed prices on grain for future delivery. Cash held fairly strong up till today on demands for wheat in a position to be shipped quickly.

Oats—Have dropped considerably in price during the week, 2 C.W. oats being quoted yesterday at 56 cents, as against 59 cents last Saturday. No quotations are given on 2 C.W. oats today, but a nominal price would be around 56 cents. October oats have lost 1⅝ cents, this drop being caused by good weather thruout the oat districts in the U.S. and good prospects in this country.

Barley—Very small market; no demand; prices held fairly steady at around 66 cents until today when values declined; 4 C.W. barley quoted today at 59 cents, and no prices given for any other grade.

Flax—1 N.W.C. flax has been up to 147 and down to 141¼ during the past week, altho trade has been small.

Rye—Prices on No. 2 rye for shipment to Duluth around 103. No. 3 sold at from 98 cents to 101.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Aug. 10	105	104¼	104¼
Aug. 11	105½	104⅞	110¼
Aug. 12	106¼	105⅝	110⅞
Aug. 13	104⅝	103¼	109
Aug. 14	103¼	102⅝	108⅝
Aug. 16	101⅝	101¼	107¼
Week ago	Civic Holiday		
Year ago	98	98	104½
Oats—			
Aug. 10	41	....	....
Aug. 11	41	....	....
Aug. 12	41⅞	....	....
Aug. 13	40½	....	....
Aug. 14	39⅛	....	....
Aug. 16	38⅛	....	....
Week ago	Civic Holiday		
Year ago	46½	45	....
Flax—			
Aug. 10	147¾	....	....
Aug. 11	148¾	....	....
Aug. 12	149⅛	....	....
Aug. 13	148	....	....
Aug. 14	144¼	....	....
Aug. 16	141	....	....
Week ago	Civic Holiday		
Year ago	141	141¼	143½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
(Sample Market, Aug. 14)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	$1.51¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.52¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.52¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.52¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.52¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.51¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.52
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.52
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., Aug. delivery	1.25
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.52¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.52⅝
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.45
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., Aug. delivery	1.24⅝
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.43
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.47¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.45½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.42¼
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.47½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.47
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49¾
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.44
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.46¼
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.47¾
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.45½
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.47¼
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.45½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.47½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	1.10
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.49⅝
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.40¾
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.30
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.26
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Min., rye	1.19½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.30
No grade winter wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, tough	1.20
No grade hard winter wheat, 1 car, hot	.98
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.34½
No. 1 durum wheat, 4,000 bu., Aug. delivery	1.17
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,000 bu., Aug. delivery	1.19
No. 3 durum wheat, part car, mixed	1.14
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	.82
No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed	.82
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, immed. shipm't	.81
No. 2 white oats, part car, sample	.53
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.50
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.48
No. 3 white oats, part car	.52
Special grade oats, 1 car	.51
No. 2 white oats, part car	.52½
Mill oats, 1 car, heavy	.40
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.50
No. 2 white oats, 1 car	.52½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.48½
No. 3 white oats, part car	.52
No. 3 white oats, 5,000 bu., Sept. delivery	.50¾
No grade rye, part car	.96
No. 2 rye, 6 cars	1.00
No. 2 rye, part car	1.00
No. 2 rye, 800 bu., Aug. delivery	.98
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu., Sept. delivery	.96
No. 2 rye, 500 bu., Aug. delivery	.97
No. 2 rye, 1 car, in transit	1.00
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.72½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.73
Sample barley, part car	.70
Sample barley, 1 car	.62
Sample barley, 1 car	.75½
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	.73
No. 1 feed barley, part car	.75
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.74
No grade barley, 1 car, heating, new	.63
Sample barley, part car	.72
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.73
Sample barley, 1 car, hot	.73
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, musty	.63
Sample barley, 3 cars	.72
Sample barley, part car	.71
Sample barley, 1 car	.75
No grade barley, 1 car	.66½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.68
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.67
Sample barley, 1 car	.75½
No. 1 flax, part car, dockage	1.71½

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Aug. 14.—Wheat easier, influenced by lower American cables, but later support was in evidence and prices advanced sharply, with the undertone at the close firm. Spot market unchanged. Cargo market steady. Winters, early 3d lower, but later advanced and sold 3d higher than yesterday. Manitobas unchanged to 3½d higher. Plates unchanged. Indians 3d to 6d higher. United Kingdom—Rain, with country markets strong and millers absorbing with light Indian shipments and expectations of light world's shipments.

Corn easier; parcels, 1½d to 3d decline.

There is no confirmation in Liverpool of any appreciable cancellations of recent winter purchases. The general demand is apparent, but the trade is waiting and purchasers are conservative.

United Kingdom—Rain; France unsettled; Italy rain; Russian and the Balkan States fair; Argentina unsettled, with showers.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Aug. 14—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 white oats (old), 49 to 50; (new) 45 to 46. No. 3 oats, 47 to 48.
Barley (new), 62 to 71; (old), 69 to 77.
Flax, 165⅝ to 167⅝.
Duluth, Aug. 14—Cash oats closed 45.
Barley, 65 to 73.
Flax, 164¼.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, August 13, 1915:

Wheat

	This Year		Last Year
1 hard	525.20	....	23,648.40
1 Nor.	109,671.50	....	916,604.00
2 Nor.	148,530.10	....	282,773.40
3 Nor.	139,698.40	....	119,083.30
No. 4	76,367.40	....	34,195.10
Others	141,812.30	....	353,667.50
This week	616,606.10	This week	1,719,972.50
Last week	1,363,817.10	Last week	1,806,111.20
Decrease	747,211.00	Decrease	76,138.30

Oats

1 C.W.	323.08	....	2,982.32
2 C.W.	201,595.07	....	244,442.04
3 C.W.	86,909.21	....	29,850.21
Ex. 1 Fd.	32,921.20	....	5,758.17
Others	168,785.27	....	55,377.06
This week	490,535.15	This week	338,411.12
Last week	504,998.24	Last week	734,086.05
Decrease	14,463.09	Decrease	395,674.27

Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	9,031.37	1 N.W.C.	979,865.43
4 C.W.	6,255.10	2 C. W.	194,373.33
Rej.	6,660.34	3 C.W.	
Feed	1,203.26	Rejected	10,511.53
Others	13,620.20	Others	12,075.47
This week	36,771.31	This week	1,196,827.08
Last week	63,041.18	Last week	1,194,415.43
Decrease	26,269.35	Increase	2,411.21
Last year's total	161,749.23	Last year's total	2,396,107.24

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915 (lake)	887,292	81,446	41,142	6,300
(rail)	27,992	15,959	1,618	862
1914 (lake)	272,593	426,485	29,259	19,700
(rail)	68,742	14,372	1,602	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending August 13, 1915:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	616,606	490,535	36,771
Totals	2,067,830	1,859,904	138,983
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	1,451,224	1,308,475	102,212
At Buffalo and Duluth	......	2,000	......
Total this week	2,067,830	1,861,904	138,983
Total last week	2,342,070	2,063,868	107,529
Total last year	10,010,054	1,924,067	405,528

INSPECTIONS

Cars inspected for the week ending August 14:

	1915	1914
Wheat	170	483
Oats	45	72
Barley	14	30
Flax	7	15
Screenings	3	8
Total	239	608

NEW CROP WHEAT ARRIVES

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—The first carload of wheat of the 1915 crop came into the city over the C.P.R. on Friday afternoon, and is now in the elevators of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited. It was cut on August 3, on the farm of E. B. Wiebe, Rosenfeld, Manitoba, and graded No. 1 Northern.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 14, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	..	$1.51½
2 Nor. wheat	$1.29	1.49
3 Nor. wheat	1.26½	1.45½
3 white oats	..	.50
Barley	.59	69-77
Flax, No. 1	1.41¼	1.67¾
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	1.03¼	Sept. 1.04½
Dec. wheat	1.02⅝	1.03⅞
May wheat	1.08⅝	1.08⅞

The Livestock Markets

South St. Paul, Aug. 14.—Various influences combined to cut livestock marketing down to the smallest volume of the year at this point during the week. Favorable weather for harvesting the grain crops thruout this territory has been taken advantage of by farmers, and this work has made it inconvenient if not impossible for many livestock growers to get herds and droves to country shipping points.

Declines in cattle and hog prices the latter part of July and early this month also had the effect of keeping back much stock that owners figured could be better disposed of when congestion at the various markets which caused the slump had been relieved. Only about 600 carloads of livestock arrived here during the week, whereas 800 or 900 have been coming weekly for some time.

Cattle supplies were fairly heavy early in the week. Canada and the Dakotas contributed rather freely, while a sprinkling of Montana stock, added to the Minnesota receipts, made up the total. Fat grades were discounted 15 to 25 cents the first half of the week, but these declines were evident only on grassers, as there were not enough good to choice fed offerings to afford a test. Best Canadian grassers sold up to $8 to local packers following the break, while the $6 to $7.50 spread applied to a majority of the beeves. Hot weather was responsible for heavy water fills on most days and buyers' allowance for the excess weight added to the bearish aspect of the situation, altho it did not cut the actual cost of material beyond the decline mentioned. Stocker and feeder business got a firm start, but eased off later, as few countrymen left their harvest work to look for thin cattle. Not more than 15 to 25 cents decline occurred, however. Little significance was attached to a case of foot and mouth disease in Dodge County, prompt action by the state livestock authorities in destroying an affected herd on a farm there removing danger of any spread of the malady, traders believe. Veal calves worked up to a $10.25 top, but mediums were sorted out. Reduced hog supplies injected some strength in the trade and prices were boosted some. Spread of prices continued wide, light droves selling at $6.75 to $7.35, mixed at $6.25 to $6.75 and heavies at $5.75 to $6.25.

Despite weak news sheep and lamb prices help up practically all week. Receipts here were limited. Good to choice lambs sold at $7.50 to $8.50 mostly, with culls down to $5.50. Ewes topped around $6. Few yearlings or wethers arrived. Demand for feeders is broadening.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Very light receipts of all classes of steers at the local yards yesterday made the closing market stronger than for the previous days. Some very choice cattle were handled; two loads of choice heavy steers averaging about 1,300 pounds topped the market at $9.10. These animals were not for export, but were slaughtered here. Firm prices were paid for all high-class beeves. There was only a limited demand for the common and medium butchers', the market for this class being a trifle weaker. Fat bulls and cows remain about steady, from $5 to $7.35 being paid for them. Canners and cutters sold freely, bologna bulls particularly being wanted.

Calgary, Aug. 14.—The livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company reports that last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were: Horses 143, cattle 1,025, hogs 1,910, sheep 45. This week's receipts were: Horses 255, cattle 506, hogs 1,802, sheep 345. Hogs—Salesmen got their own way with the hog situation by the end of the week. Prices advanced with a keen local and coast demand to $7.85 and $7.90, with premiums on special carloads. These prices can hardly be taken as a criterion for next week. We look for a $7.75 market at the start of the week, and advise shippers to phone for prices. Eastern packers' agents are picking up cars at distant points in the country, and we may not have the benefit of their competition here.

Cattle—There were some very good steers and cows on the market. The cows, which were particularly

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 10 to August 16 inclusive

Date	WHEAT 1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	FLAX 1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Aug. 10	132½	131	128	118	..	..	..	57	57	57	56	53	67	63	57	57	145	142	..	..
11	132¾	131¼	128½	118½	110	102	..	57	57	57	54	53	67	63	58	58	148½	142½	..	..
12	134	132	128½	118½	..	..	..	56	56	56	53	52	66	63	58	..	147	144	..	..
13	..	132½	..	118½	..	..	..	56	56	56	53	52	66	62	58	58	145	143	..	..
14	..	129	126½	115	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	141¼	138¼	..	..
16	..	125	125	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	59	..	..	139	136		
Week ago		CIVIC	HOLI	DAY															..	..
Year ago	102½	100¾	96	..	..	..	..	..	46	45	45	44	56	55	..	..	137	134	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Aug. 16	Winnipeg Year Ago	Toronto Aug. 13	Calgary Aug. 14	Chicago Aug. 14	St. Paul Aug. 14
Cattle	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c
Choice steers, dry feed	....	7.40-7.65	8.30-9.10	....	6.10-10.25	5.00-9.50
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.85-7.10	7.00-7.25	8.00-8.30	6.50-6.75	6.10-10.25	5.00-9.50
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.25	6.50-6.75	7.50-8.00	....	6.10-10.25	5.00-9.50
Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.35	5.50-5.75	3.10-9.10	4.75-6.75
Medium cows	5.00-5.25	5.25-5.75	6.00-6.50	....	3.10-9.10	4.75-6.75
Common cows	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	5.50-6.00	4.00-5.50	3.10-9.10	4.75-6.75
Choice heifers	6.00-6.50	....	8.00-8.40	5.50-6.00		
Best bulls	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.50	7.00-7.35	3.75-4.50	....	3.50-5.60
Common and medium bulls	4.75-5.25	4.50-4.75	6.00-6.50	....	....	3.50-5.60
Best feeding steers	5.65-6.00	....	6.50-7.30	5.75-6.00	....	5.25-7.50
Best stocker steers	5.50-5.75	....	6.50-7.00	....	....	4.50-6.75
Best milkers and springers (each)	$60-$75	$60-$75	$75-$90	$65-$80	....	....
Common milkers and springers (each)	$40-$50	$45-$50	$45-$55	$60-$65	....	....
Hogs						
Choice hogs	$7.85-$8.00	$8.35-$8.75	$8.90-$9.15	$7.85-$7.90	$7.00-$7.75	$6.75-$7.35
Heavy sows	$6.00	$6.75	....	....	$6.10-$7.10	....
Stags	$4.50	$5.50	....	....	....	....
Sheep and Lambs			springs			
Choice lambs	$6.50-$7.00	$7.50-$8.00	$9.25-10.00	.....	$6.75-$8.95	$5.00-$8.50
Best killing sheep	$6.00-$6.50	$5.50-$6.00	$5.50-$7.00	.....	$5.90-$6.65	$4.75-$7.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Aug. 16	Winnipeg Year Ago	Calgary Aug. 13	Saskatoon Aug. 7	Regina Aug. 6	Brandon Aug. 10
Butter (per lb.)						
Fancy dairy	19c-21c	20c	25c-27½c	....	22c	20c
No. 1 dairy	20c	18c	22c-25c	20c	20c	19c
Good round lots	18c-19c	15c-16c	18c-20c	17c-18c	17c-18c	..
Eggs (per doz.)						
Strictly new laid	14c-15c	16c-18c	27½c	22½c	19c	..
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	45c-50c	95c	60c	$1.25	$1.25	$1.00
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	27c	30c	26c-28c	....	30c-33c	25c
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	22c	23c	20c-24c	....	....	23c
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	$2.00	$1.65	44c per lb. of butter-fat	....	....	$2.50
Live Poultry						
Spring Chickens	8c	....	14c	30c-40c each	15c	10c
Fowl	10c	....	9c	30c-45c "	10½c	8c
Ducks	12c	....	12c	30c-45c "	...	....
Geese	...	....	....	$1.00 "	...	....
Turkeys	12c-13c	....	15c	....	12c	....
Hay (per ton)						
No. 1 Red Top	$17	$12	....	....	...	....
No. 1 Upland	$15	$12	$9	$7	...	$13
No. 1 Timothy	$21	$17	$14	$9	...	....
No. 1 Midland	$14	....	....	$7	...	....

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

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WINNIPEG

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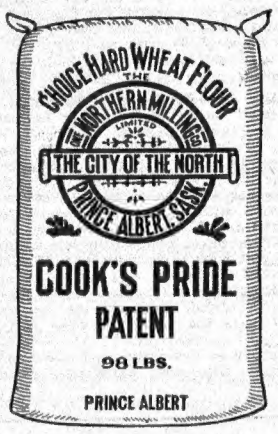

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choice and heifery, brought 6 cents, but it was impossible to reach 7 cents for steers. Market $6.50 to $6.75 for the real choice kinds. Stocker cattle were slower by reason of the lessened country demand, owing to hay making.

Sheep—More sheep are coming. Seven cents was paid for a lot of nice yearling wethers.

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been: Cattle 3,688, calves 250, hogs 3,648, and sheep 629.

Cattle—Altho receipts have been quite heavy, several more outside buyers than usual have been on the market, and prices have kept very steady. There has been a particularly good demand for choice heavy weight steers, these selling around $7.70 for the top. This, however, is only for a few. The bulk of the best sell from $7.00 to $7.25, and best fat cows and heifers are holding steady at from $5.75 to $6.25. Medium cows are hard sellers, being from 25 to 40 cents per hundred lower than last week. Stockers and feeders are being asked for and sell well at from $6.25 to $6.50, and some down to $6.00. Bulls and medium to common oxen are down from 40 to 50 cents lower per hundred. Only the best fresh or close up springer cows find a ready sale, other classes are hard sellers. Best veals are from $6.50 to $7, with heavy calves $5.50 to $6.

Hogs—Altho hogs have been scarce locally, conditions on other markets have been such that little or no capital could be made of this to influence the market. Chief among changes was the drop in the price of lights, which are now $6.50. Select hogs are selling now at $7.85 to $8, heavies $6 to $6.25, and stags $4 to $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—There has been an increase in supply of sheep and lambs during the past week, best lambs sell at $6.50 to $7, and choice mutton sheep $6 to $6.50.

Country Produce

REGINA PRODUCE—There is a fair demand for all classes of farm produce. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 to 11 cents per pound, and heavier weights 9 to 10 cents per pound.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that the produce market is reasonably good for all farm shipments. Dressed light weight hogs sell for 10 cents per pound, with heavier weights at 8½ cents per pound.

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, sell from 9 to 10 cents per pound. Beef is worth 9 to 10 cents, veal 9 to 11 cents, mutton 17 cents and bacon 16 to 18 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: All prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg, unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is no change in the price dealers are paying locally for butter this week. It seems tho that the market is overstocked with creamery and dairy butter just at present. Dealers at the coast are full up and Montreal has not taken much of the Manitoba product up to the present. Dealers then are looking for a market and, with greatly reduced local demand, there is generally a tendency towards lowering prices. So far no change has occurred, and fancy dairy is worth 19 to 21 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy 19 to 20 cents per pound, and good round lots 18 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs—The quality of eggs this year, according to dealers, has been very poor. Supplies have slackened down somewhat, but there are still plenty coming in to supply all needs, so that last week's prices, namely 14 to 15 cents per dozen, rule today again. All eggs are paid for subject to careful candling.

Potatoes—It is not quite certain just how the recent dry spell in Manitoba will affect the prolificacy of the potato crop. So far no local potatoes are being marketed, and those for sale in stores are bought from British Columbia dealers, paying 45 to 50 cents per bushel for same.

Milk and Cream—Price of butter directly affects butter fat or cream prices, and hence the general tendency noted above presages a one-cent decline in butter fat prices all round. So far no actual change has occurred. Sweet cream is still 27 cents per pound of butter fat, and sour cream from 24 to 25 cents per pound of butter fat delivered. This works out to be about 22 cents per pound f.o.b. point of shipment. Milk remains the same at $2 per hundred pounds.

Hay—There is a very small supply of hay on the local market, but demand is lacking, so that prices remain about steady, as follows:— No. 1 Timothy, $21 per ton; No. 2, $18 to $20; No. 1 Red Top, $17; No. 2, $15; No. 1 Upland, $15; No. 2, $13 to $14; No. 1 Midland, $14, and No. 2, $11 to $13. There is every prospect for a large hay crop this year, but prices are not expected to decline much until November.

Live Poultry—There is a good local demand for live poultry, and prices are holding steady. Hens are worth 10 cents per pound, roosters 9 cents, young ducks 10 to 12 cents, and turkeys 12 to 13 cents per pound.

Hides—The hide market is generally unsettled this week. Talk of an early forcing of the Dardanelles which would allow of the placing on the market of an immense quantity of Russian hides, together with rumors of peace negotiations arising out of reports of heavy cancellations in wheat orders from European buyers, has tended to make the market dull. It is expected that prices will be a cent lower all round, but so far no change has been made. Prices today follow: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 13½ cents; No. 2, 12½ cents; branded, 11½ cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10½ cents flat. Green salted horsehides, large, $3; medium, $2; small, $1,25; Green hides worth 1 cent less than salted. Dry flint butcher hides, 20½ cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 16½ cents; dry horsehides, 50 cents to $1. The market for seneca root is dull owing to a large crop this year, and dealers are offering 16 to 20 cents per pound for dry, clean roots.

GERMANY AND PEACE

That Germany is not unwilling to consider peace on terms advantageous to herself is indicated by the dissemination of a despatch from Rome via Madrid to a Berlin agency, reporting that the pope is preparing a great action thru the episcopate of the belligerent countries with the object of securing an armistice. Last week the pope issued an appeal to the governments of the warring nations urging them to take steps to bring about the end of the war.

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438 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Closest personal attention to large or small consignments

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RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	$436.15
Beadle W.G.G.A. Picnic	31.00
Miss Ella Lamb, Bradwardine, Man.	7.00
Total	$474.15

A COMMON EXPERIENCE

"Borden may borrow money before he leaves England," is a newspaper heading. A good many people have had to "touch" their friends in order to get back to Canada after a visit to the old country, but no one would have expected the Prime Minister to get into such a predicament.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

BEAUTIFUL HEALTHY HOME SITES FOR Retired Farmers. Overlooking Lake Superior. Size 100 x 120 feet, joining Port Arthur city limits, finest spring water, electric lights and Telephones. Price $500 each. For particulars, write E. J. Blaquier, Port Arthur, Ont. 32-2

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ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—6 SHORT-horn bulls, one to three years old; 12 young registered cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man 26tf

SHETLAND PONIES, HEREFORD BULLS, pony vehicles, harness. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 29tf

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20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR, 27x42 Aultman Taylor separator; also plows, and 11 inch grinder; all in first class shape. Edey Bros., Carmangay, Alta. 32-2

FOR SALE—ONE STEWART SHEAF LOADER, good as new; only run 10 days. One Cockshutt engine gang, 10 14 in., both stubble and breaker bottoms; in good order; for sale cheap. R. A. Brodie, Pierson, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-HORSE HOOVER potato digger, nearly new, only dug seventeen acres; will sell for two-thirds its cost. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 33-3

3 HANDSMAN ENGINE HITCHES FOR ANY make binder; only cut one crop. Also Rumely gasoline tank in first class shape. No reasonable offer refused. Write E. J. Trott, 479 Spence St., Winnipeg.

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WANTED—PLOW ENGINE, 25 H.P. OR MORE, plows and separator. R. O. Children, Eveland, Alta.

AT SCOTT, SASK., 32 x 52 RUMELY IDEAL separator, complete, nearly new; sell on terms cheap. Apply Box 127, Regina.

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450 RANGE EWES—BRED BY SHROPSHIRE rams, for sale, with lambs, in any number. Graf and Karnagel, Swalwell, Alta. 31-4

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U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. —Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11tf

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FOR SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR GROWING stock number of S. C. Rhode Island Red hens, excellent layers and in good condition, $1.00 and $1.50 each. Special terms for pens of 10 or over. Apply: Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm, Box 4698, Strathcona, Alta. 31-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRAS TRAP-nest strain; beat winter layers; early hatched pullets $2.00 each; cockerels $1.50 each. A. Hersberger, Milden, Sask. 30-10

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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P. O., Alta.

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DOBELL COAL FOR STEAM OUTFITS— Direct from mine to consumer, $2 00 per ton at Tofield. Orders shipped day received. Dobell Coal Co., Tofield, Alta. 26-8

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C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-dosa, Man. 53tf.

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FOR SALE—FENCE POSTS AT WHOLESALE prices in carloads; also lumber and shingles. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C. 2tf

DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, HARDWARE— Do you need building material? We can save you much money. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Be convinced. See these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass, $1.60; 11 sizes of fir doors, $1 75; 6 inch No. 1 boards, $18.00; good door locks 60 cents each. A. B. Cushing Lumber Company Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

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150 feet, 8in. x 5 Ply, **only $49.50**

EVERY BELT IS GUARANTEED

ENDLESS STITCHED CANVAS BELTS

No. 6X41—Our "Reliable" Belts are the heaviest and most durable offered. They are made of full weight 32-oz. duck. They are filled with pure linseed oil, pressed with the new and improved hydraulic machine process, making the belt exceptionally pliable and durable. They are **impervious to heat, cold, steam, gas or acid fumes.** All belts will stretch some. The **"Reliable"** will stretch but little. It is made on a special weave of duck of proper width for each size belt, giving proper salvage and even strain on both edges. You will find our **"Reliable" Drive Belts** the best and most durable and pliable you ever used.

80 ft., 6 in.x4-ply	$18.25	120 ft., 7 in.x4-ply	29.50
100 ft., 7 in.x4-ply	26.00	120 ft., 7 in.x5-ply	37.50
100 ft., 7 in.x5-ply	32.00	120 ft., 8 in.x4-ply	36.00
100 ft., 8 in.x4-ply	30.00	120 ft., 8 in.x5-ply	$42.50
100 ft., 8 ft.x5-ply	38.00	150 ft., 7 in.x4-ply	39.25
		150 ft., 7 in.x5-ply	45.50
150 ft., 8 in.x4-ply	43.00		
150 ft., 8 in.x5-ply	49.50		
150 ft., 8 in.x6-ply	63.50		
160 ft., 8 in.x5-ply	56.00		
160 ft., 9 in.x5-ply	77.00		

RUBBER BELTING

We sell two grades of Rubber Belting, the "Star" and Premier Brands, and we advise you buying the Premier as it will stand more work and is a heavier belt than the Star. All 2 and 3 inch is 3-ply, other sizes are 4-ply.

No. 6X45—Star Brand Rubber Belt—

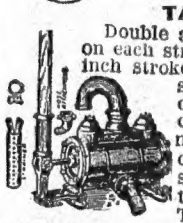
Width, per ft.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Price, per foot	10c	15c	20c	25c	30c	35c	50c

No. 6X46—Premier Brand Rubber Belt—

Width, inches	1½	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Price, per ft.	10c	14c	17c	24c	32c	38c	45c	55c

Telegraph us when in a hurry we will ship next train

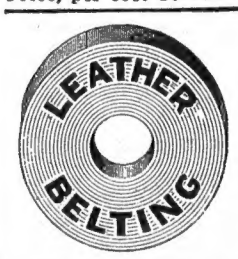
ACME LOW DOWN TANK PUMP $5.75



Double acting, draws water on each stroke of lever, has 5 inch stroke, fitted for 2 inch suction, 1 inch discharge. The equal of any tank pump made. Price includes complete fittings, as shown in illustration. We furnish Two-in wire lined **Suction Hose,** extra quality. Will withstand hard usage, has steel wire lining, made in lengths of 20 and 25 ft.

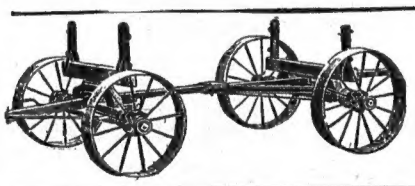
RED STITCHED CANVAS BELTING CUT LENGTHS

Width, inches	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	6	7	8
Price, per foot	8c	10c	12c	15c	16c	17c	18c	20c	25c.	30c	35c



GUARANTEED LEATHER BELTING

Width inches	Standard per foot	Extra per foot
1-in.	$0.10	$0.12
1½-in.	.14	.16
2-in	.20	.24
2½-in	.25	.30
3-in	.30	.36
3½-in	.35	.42
4-in	.40	.48
4½-in	.47	.54
5-in.	.53	.60



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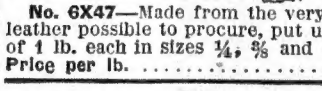
No. 1 with wheels 28 and 30 in. **$27.50**
No. 2 with wheels 26 and 32 in **$29.50**

All tires are 4 in. wide, ⅝ in. thick.

FINISHED AND FITTED PLOW SHARES
12in., $2.00; 14in., $2.25; 16in., $2.50



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No. 6X47—Made from the very best oak tan leather possible to procure, put up in packages of 1 lb. each in sizes ¼, ⅜ and ½ inch.
Price per lb. $1.20

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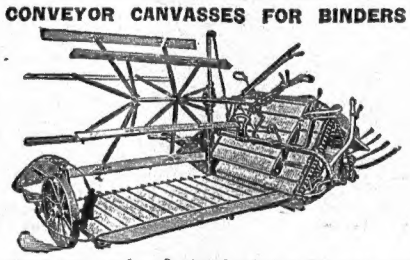


They are made of standard weight, size and construction. We guarantee them to be made of as good material as the original ones on a new machine and they will fit perfectly, if you will give us the correct number and sizes when ordering. To fit the leading makes of binders sold in Canada.

Upper Elevator Canvas, complete	$3.50
Lower Elevator Canvas, complete	4.00
6-ft. Platform Canvas, complete	4.50
7-ft. Platform Canvas, complete	5.00
8-ft. Platform Canvas, complete	5.50

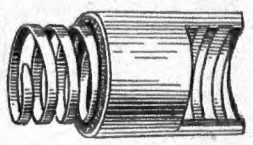
Buy your oil in steel barrels. Saves all waste and leakage.

No. 1 Shipping Barrel	$6.00
No. 2 Storage Barrel	4.50
Harvester Oil, per gallon	.26
Castor Machine Oil, per gallon	.23
Steam Cylinder Oil, per gallon	.35
Gasoline Engine Oil, per gallon	.33

When shipped in steel barrels, barrels extra at above prices.

YELLOW JACKET SUCTION HOSE

Same grade as sold by all leading supply houses. Length of 20 ft. **$7.25**
Length of 25 ft. **$9.00**



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Wagon Set Complete, including eveners, neckyoke and whiffletrees painted red **$2.50**

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